Board of Trade Journal

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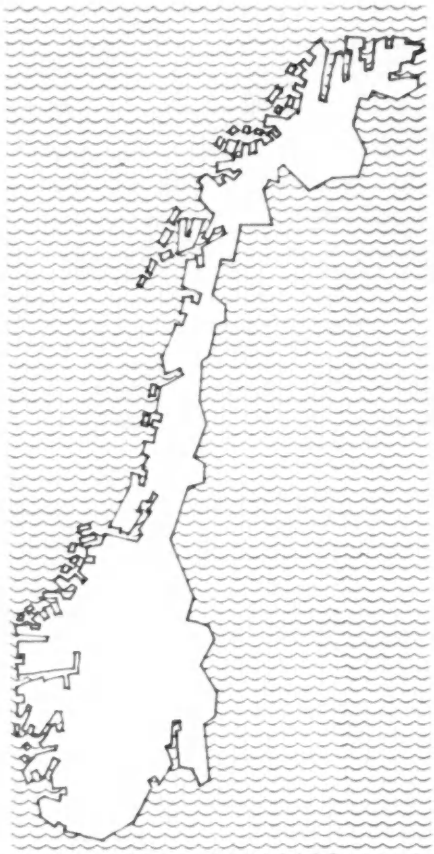

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NORWAY

is an EFTA country. British goods entering Norway pay only 40 % of the normal tariff. Soon they will enter duty-free.

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JOSHUA B. POWERS Ltd.

27, COCKSPUR STREET, LONDON S.W.1 — Tel, WHItehall 6322

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This view across the Fal estuary shows part of the Falmouth Docks which have excellent possibilities for the berthing, laying-up and repair of oil tankers and other ocean-going vessels. Falmouth is one of the South-west development districts featured in the article on industrial development appearing this week. The photograph is reproduced by courtesy of the Falmouth Corporation.

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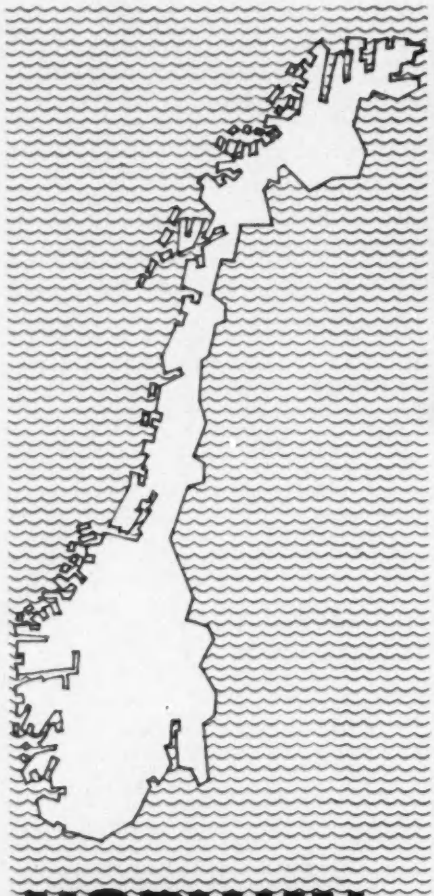

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Cobbs Corner Field, Heath Farm, Breachwood Green, Herts.

A year ago the gas underground grid was laid through here

There's nothing to see. And yet, just over a year ago, under this placid English field near Hitchin, the great new gas underground grid went on its way, ready to carry natural gas right through the centre of England.

As Britain's economy expands, the gas industry is alert to its responsibilities as a vital provider of heat for industry, warmth for the home. Every technological aid to better distribution of gas, even better service to manufacturer and consumer, is given its chance to help. Natural gas from under the Sahara will be refrigerated and brought in tankers to Canvey Island at the mouth of the Thames. There it will be turned back into methane gas, and pumped through the grid, under this field, to gas stations as far away as Coventry, Sheffield, Leeds. If the vast natural gas resources now being sought under the North Sea are discovered and tapped, they, too, will be pumped into the grid. *Under* this field.

In today's high speed world... the gas industry thinks of tomorrow.

INDUSTRY AND THE DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS (6).

The South-west—a well diversified field of industry

BY M. WEBER, BOARD OF TRADE CONTROLLER, SOUTH-WESTERN REGION

The introductory article in this series was published on August 7. Succeeding articles so far have been on Northern Ireland (August 14), the North-west (August 28), Scotland (September 4) and the Northern Region (September 11). The final article covering North Wales will appear on September 25.

THE SOUTH-WEST REGION, although not possessing the industrial concentrations which occur elsewhere in the country, is, nevertheless, a major industrial contributor to the national economy, with some 400,000 engaged in manufacturing industry.

The development districts, located in Cornwall and Devon, are not of course comparable to those of the north. But they are important locally. And they have much to offer industrialists and their workers – not only the substantial financial and fiscal benefits available in all development districts, but a rewarding and enjoyable life in an area of mild climate and great beauty, with the advantages of major seaside resorts never far distant.

The Region

Although the development districts of the South-west are confined to Cornwall and North Devon, it is useful to look first at the region of which they are part. It comprises six counties – Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Somerset, Devon and Cornwall. Their population of three-and-a-half million and labour force of one-and-a-quarter million are on a par with, e.g., Wales and the northern region. Tourism is a major industry in the region, particularly in Cornwall and Devon, and the rural scene predominates over wide areas in each county. Nevertheless, manufacturing industry is a large element. This is markedly so in the Bristol-Gloucester-Cheltenham zone, and at Swindon. But it is widespread in some degree throughout the region – there are 75,000 people employed in manufacturing in Cornwall and Devon.

In the field of industry, the region as a whole is well diversified, although many local areas rely very much on one industry or even one large firm. Geographically, however, there is a distinctly uneven economic balance. Generally speaking, the region east and north of Taunton has a prosperous and rapid growth tendency. To the west and south there is a contrasting tendency to economic stagnation and a slow rate of growth. And in large parts of Devon and Cornwall average unemployment is high, due partly to the seasonal variations of the tourist trade.

The development districts

It is in the less prosperous part of the region that the development districts are located. As the map shows, they cover much of Cornwall and a large part of north Devon. They comprise:

in West Cornwall – Camborne/Redruth, Falmouth, Helston and Penzance;
in North Cornwall – Newquay and Camelford;
in East Cornwall – Gunnislake and Liskeard;
in North Devon – Bideford and Ilfracombe.

Plymouth and Bodmin were also scheduled as development districts when the Local Employment Act was introduced in 1960, but they had early success in attracting industry and were delisted – Plymouth in June 1961 and Bodmin in May 1962.

In the national picture of development districts (3½ million labour force and 127,000 unemployed) those in the South-west are a comparatively small element – about 70,000 workers and (currently) 2,400 unemployed. But they are of considerable importance in the local economies of Cornwall and North Devon.

British European Airways Helicopters Limited began operations from the new Penzance Heliport at Eastern Green on September 1. The £80,000 heliport was the first to be built in Europe and incorporates both terminal and maintenance facilities. It has been designed and financed by BEA as the mainland terminal of the scheduled helicopter services to and from the Isles of Scilly operated by BEA Helicopters Limited. Occupying a ten-acre site, the new heliport is only 1,500 yards from the town centre, and is alongside the A30 road from Exeter and London.

The progress made

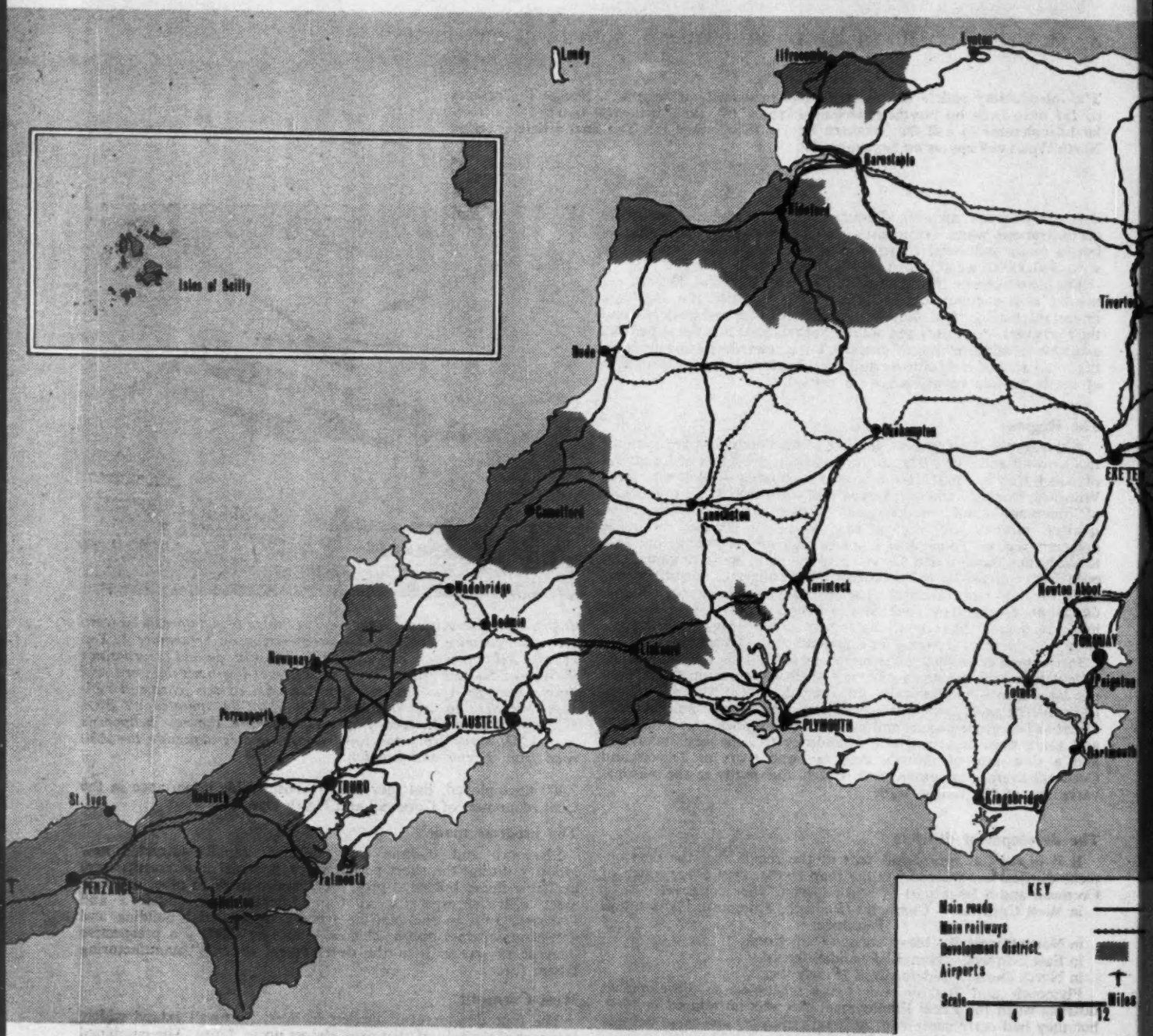
Plymouth and Bodmin (now delisted) rapidly attracted new industry during the short period when financial inducements were available there, but good progress was also made in other development districts, especially in Camborne/Redruth, Bideford and Liskeard. Jobs in the pipeline from new industrial building and extension schemes approved now total over 2,000 – a prospective increase of one-sixth in the development districts' manufacturing labour force.

West Cornwall

The four development districts in West Cornwall extend widely to cover the whole of that area almost up to Truro. The combined population is 140,000 and labour force 42,000. This popular tourist area has two considerable centres of industry – at Camborne/

(*Continued on page 617*)

The South-west of England



Redruth (population 36,000) the old headquarters of the tin mining industry and still a large engineering centre; and at Falmouth and Penryn (22,000) which has a very large ship-building yard. Other towns are Penzance (19,000), St. Ives (9,000) and Helston (7,000).

Although the area is distant from the country's main centres (e.g. London-Penzance 305 miles), it is served by rail, road and air routes.

The A30 from Exeter runs through Bodmin, Truro and Camborne to Penzance. By rail there are regular night sleeper and other fast services to Penzance. A regular air service is run to and from the RAF station at St. Mawgan, near Newquay, and it is understood that weekday facilities are also available at the Royal Naval air Station at Culdrose, near Helston, on application to the Commanding Officer. There is also the Penzance Heliport, serving the Scilly Islands.

Although the various towns in West Cornwall are largely self-contained, there is a good deal of daily travel to work, particularly from Falmouth to Camborne. This area, with its population and labour force, is the natural centre of the engineering industry in Cornwall.

Camborne/Redruth

These two virtually contiguous towns form one urban district. Camborne is the larger of the two. It is industrial in character but well placed for easy access to some attractive seaside resorts. Although tin mining in the area is now on a relatively small scale, the engineering industry, which grew up in association with it, is still important. The firm of Holman Brothers Limited is a very large producer of mining equipment which has a world-wide sale.

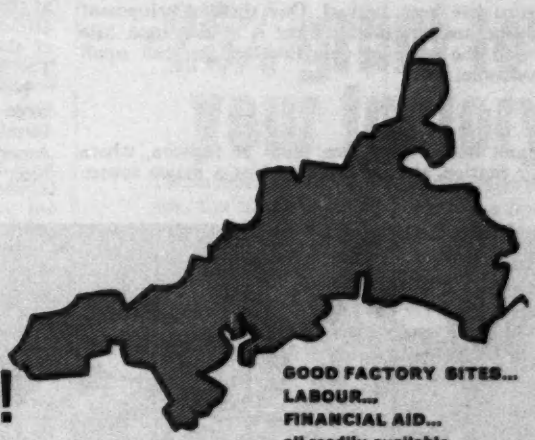
The Camborne area is well served for technical education. It contains the famous Camborne School of Mines which still attracts students from all over the world. At Redruth, too, there is the highly modern Cornwall County Technical College. This covers a wide range of subjects and is equipped to exceptionally high standards in all departments.

With this solidly founded industrial base, it is not surprising that Camborne/Redruth has been the most successful of the present

continued on next page

Finland is one of several overseas countries which have shown interest in Inter-Signs, the range of plastic architectural lettering made by Ward and Co. (Letters) Ltd., of Wilder Street, Bristol. This consignment is pictured leaving by sea on board the Bore VII, one of the ships in the Bore Line, which has recently opened a direct link between Bristol and Finland.

Cornwall IS GOOD FOR business TOO!



GOOD FACTORY SITES...
LABOUR...
FINANCIAL AID...
all readily available

Labour is plentiful in Cornwall and productivity benefits from the fine working conditions and attractive surroundings. Journey to work generally is shorter and working in a holiday paradise has many advantages especially as well planned housing estates give easy access to many famous holiday resorts. Cornwall County Council has selected over 60 industrial sites, all well placed in relation to the main lines of communication. Capital grants and low interest loans are available for factory building. In all areas electricity, gas and water supplies can meet anticipated demands.
For further information contact — H. W. J. Heck, County Planning Officer, Cornwall County Council, County Hall, Truro. Telephone: Truro 4282

CORNWALL COUNTY COUNCIL

THE SOUTH-WEST, *continued*

development districts. In fact, the area attracted new industrial projects at an early stage. Soon after the war a Bristol clothing firm, Langridge Limited, set up a unit in Camborne which has since been rehoused in a Board of Trade factory. A year or two later John Heathcoat & Company of Tiverton opened a factory at Redruth which is now a large producer of stretch yarn and fabrics. Since being listed as a development district, the area has attracted a number of other new projects. The pioneer among the newer developments in the area was that by Maskell Fur Processes Limited, manufacturers of sheepskins and sheepskin garments. Another important project is that of Rank-Bush-Murphy Limited who in 1963 took over a Board of Trade factory for the production of television sets.

In the past few months approval has been given to a number of other developments. The effect of these, together with expansion by firms already established, should ensure a large measure of relief to the area. The local authority's 70-acre site is now a well established centre for industry in the area.

Falmouth

Falmouth is noted as a beautiful seaside resort with a magnificent deep-water estuary and a particularly mild climate. It is also, however, the home of a major ship-repairing yard operated by Silley, Cox & Company Limited. This yard specializes in quick repair work and this involves fluctuations in the labour force employed. The high average unemployment gives some potential for new projects, especially in engineering.

The Board of Trade are to build an advance factory at Falmouth. The local authority has acquired a 12-acre site and the advance factory will occupy part of this. At nearby Penryn, within the development district, the borough council has acquired a 12-acre site and 8 acres are currently available.

Progress at Falmouth/Penryn has been a good deal less striking than at Camborne/Redruth. Two new developments have started this year at Penryn, and some other developments in the area are being considered.

Penzance

Progress at Penzance has been limited. One small development has gone ahead and one medium-sized project is in abeyance. Site difficulties set limits to the scale of new development but small projects would be welcome.

Helston

No new development has so far taken place at Helston, where the Royal Naval Air Station at Culdrose provides a major source of employment. As at Penzance, there is scope for some small new projects.

North Cornwall

At **Newquay** the high degree of success of the town as a holiday resort sets limits to the scale of new development that is possible. As at Penzance and Helston, there is scope for suitable projects of small size.

In the **Camelford** area, there is a need for some new manufacturing industry. This town of about 3,000 population has considerable character. There are granite and slate quarries in the district and one or two small manufacturing units. The nearby coastal area is popular, too, for holidays. But the field of employment opportunities is very limited. One or two small new manufacturing projects would do much to revivify a local economy which suffers from lack of growth.

East Cornwall

In East Cornwall the **Liskeard development district** comprises the town of Liskeard (4,500 population) and the seaside resort of Looe. Liskeard is 17 miles west of Plymouth on A38. It has good rail and road communications with Plymouth and there is a good deal of daily travel to work. The town has been making good progress with new industrial developments. The local authority acquired a 12-acre site which has now been taken up by three firms – one in film processing, one engineering and one making plastic products. In addition, there are two new projects in existing premises in the town. The indications are that sufficient jobs have now been assured in the Liskeard area to meet the local needs.

The **Gunnislake development** district is the smallest in Britain with a total labour force of only about 700. Gunnislake itself is a small town on the Devon border, a few miles west of Tavistock. Although clearly limited in potential, it has scope for one or two small enterprises.

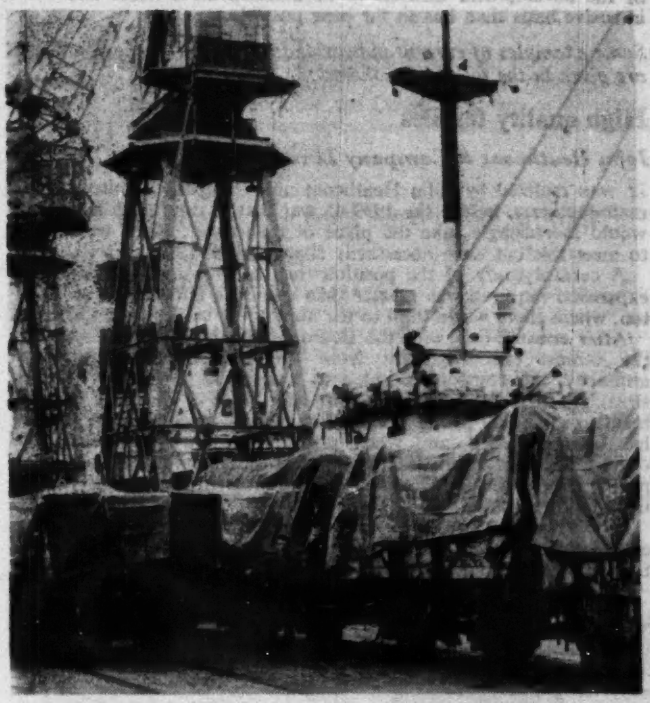
North Devon

Bideford development district, which was listed only eighteen months ago, has attracted a lot of attention from industrialists during the current year. The development district extends well beyond Bideford to include Torrington seven miles to the south and Northam and Appledore to the north.

Bideford (10,500 population) is a market town and small port at the head of the Torridge estuary. It is a town of character which attracts many tourists. There are several manufacturing concerns in the town (engineering and clothing), with milk processing at Torrington, and shipbuilding and repairing at Appledore.

New projects approved for Bideford in recent months include a large precision engineering concern which proposes to move from Birmingham in stages; and an electrical components unit of an American manufacturing company. Three other projects have also been approved, of which one will be located at Torrington.

A workroom at Maskell Fur Processes Ltd., Redruth, Cornwall. The firm specialize in woolled sheepskin processing.



Coated nylon sheets are used by the Port of Bristol Authority on all their railway wagons. The nylon sheets provide better protection for goods in transit and are completely immune to the rotting action when spilled grain or meal becomes wet. Although initially more expensive, the nylon sheets have a substantially longer average life.

As with Camborne and Liskeard, these new projects seem likely to meet employment needs in the area for some time to come. They will provide a solid manufacturing basis in Bideford and a considerable training programme will be needed to ensure adequate labour supplies.

In **Ilfracombe** a few small manufacturing units are in production and some expansion of production is planned. There is need and scope for further small factories.

Labour potential

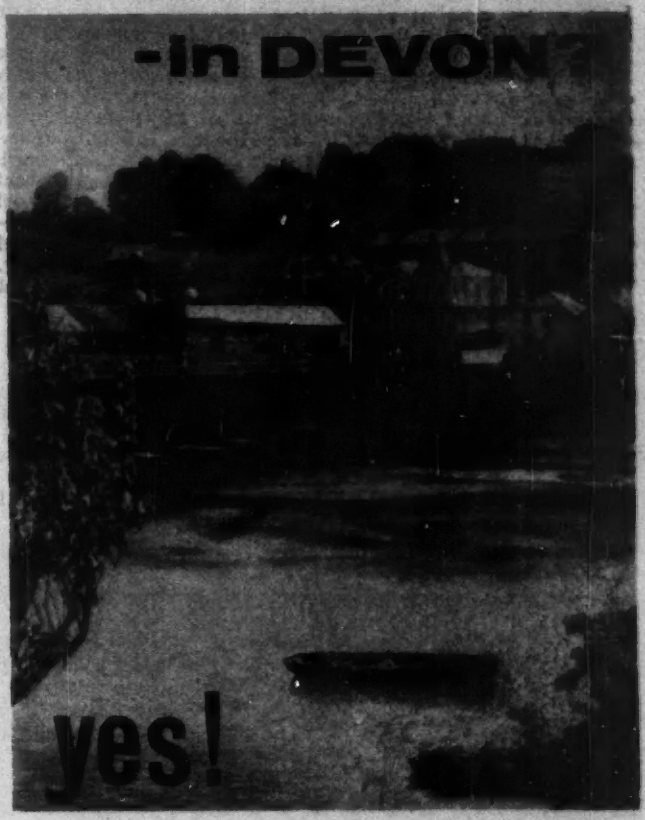
It will be seen that the development districts in the South-west have already proved attractive to a number of important industrial concerns which have made a substantial contribution to the economy of the area. There is, however, still scope in some districts for new industry and, in assessing this, too much emphasis should not be given to the comparisons between unemployment figures and jobs already in prospect. In particular, the seasonal element in the unemployment figures has been shown by experience to have a much smaller effect on the prospects of recruiting and retaining workers for new industry than might at first sight be imagined. This is because there are many workers in these areas who would prefer permanent all-year-round employment to seasonal work but take seasonal jobs in the absence of other opportunities. Moreover, the fairly large proportion of older people among the unemployed should not be given too much weight. It is equally important to consider the steady flow of young people becoming available, who at present tend to move away from the western counties towards the larger cities where there are more opportunities for work. Many of those who remain in Devon and Cornwall are forced to accept employment below their full capabilities. Furthermore, there is a hidden reserve of female labour, especially among housewives, who quickly respond to the right kind of work when it becomes available. It is impossible to calculate the total labour potential that may be available. But it may be taken that in most cases it considerably exceeds the unemployment figure.

The future

The successful efforts made to steer manufacturing projects to the larger and more industrialized development districts of the

continued on next page

Special Development Area



+25% grant towards your factory cost

This is Bideford. A popular holiday resort in glorious countryside. But to the Board of Trade it is a Special Development Area, where good labour is plentiful, land is available and suitable industries qualify for as much as 25% factory building grant and 10% grant for machinery. Similar facilities exist in Ilfracombe; and all over Devon the County Council offers co-operation with industrialists to build factories to be let on long lease at low rates. Communications are good; housing is available; the sea's all round you and living is pleasant. Send off the coupon—or fix a date by phone to come and see for yourself.

industry for Devon

Devon County Council, County Hall, Exeter, Devon.
G. H. Hollis, Industrial Development Officer. Tel: Exeter 77977 Ex: 281

To G. H. Hollis, Industrial Development Officer,
Devon County Council, County Hall, Exeter, Devon
Please send me details of the advantages of a factory in Devon.

Name .....

Company .....

Address .....

BLOCK letters please

THE SOUTH-WEST, *continued*

South-west have to be read in relation to the wider and longer term economic problems of the western counties of the region.

Recognition of these problems led in 1963 to the setting up of a Joint Committee for the Economy of the South-west by the county councils of Cornwall, Devon, Dorset and Somerset, and the city councils of Exeter and Plymouth. One of the main problems emphasized by the committee has been the need to improve communications. This need is recognized by central government which has authorized immediate additional expenditure on improvement of the A38 between Exeter and Plymouth, and has also authorized a survey of a suitable route for a new road of at least dual-carriageway standard between East Brent (26 miles south-west of Bristol, and the present planned terminal of M5 from Birmingham) and Exeter. These two measures mark a very considerable advance in the road programme for the South-west.

Regional survey of western counties

Earlier this year the Joint Committee commissioned a private firm of consultants to carry out an industrial and economic survey of Cornwall, Devon, Dorset and Somerset, and this project is to receive some financial aid from central government. The survey is now under way. It will examine the economic problems and potential of the four counties and will enable the problems and potential of the development districts to be assessed on a wider and more intensive basis than has so far been possible.

Some examples of current industrial development in the South-west are given in the following columns:

High quality textiles

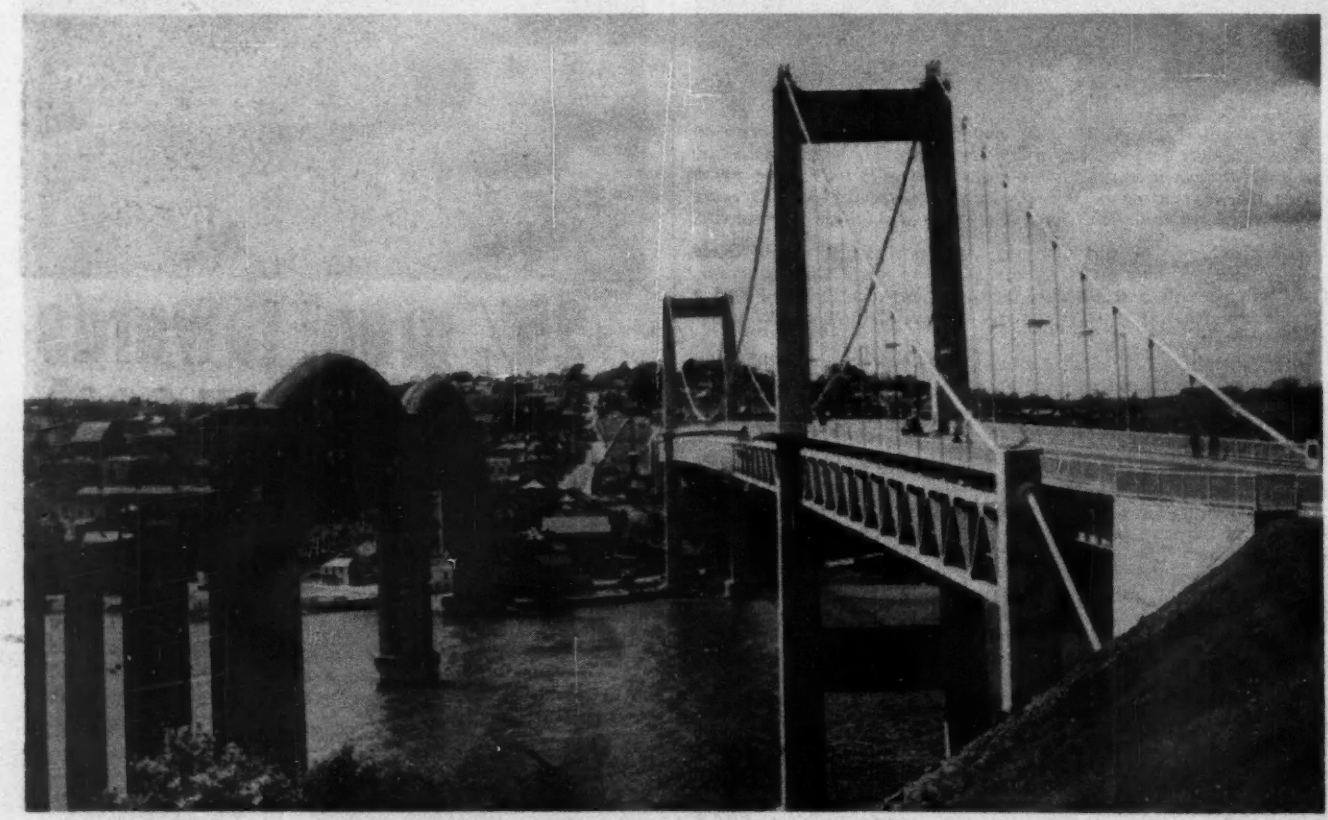
John Heathcoat & Company Limited

IT WAS realized by John Heathcoat and Company Limited, textile manufacturers, before the 1939-45 war that in the future machinery would increasingly take the place of manpower. Plans were made to meet this but were necessarily shelved until 1945.

A careful study of the position then showed that the degree of expansion required was greater than could be undertaken at Tiverton, where there was a limit to the number of workpeople available.

After consultation with the Board of Trade, and after receiving the utmost encouragement from the Camborne-Redruth local authority, the company decided to build a large factory at Carn Brea. The first buildings were completed in 1948 and gave employment to some 200 people. From time to time since then the factory has been extended, and when present plans are completed, will cover an area of approximately 150,000 sq. ft., employing some 450 people. Fortunately, there is space available to double the present manufacturing area.

Employees at Carn Brea are offered exactly the same facilities as those at Tiverton. They share in the co-partnership distribution; they can join a domestic pension scheme; they can receive financial



The old and the new. On the left is Brunel's railway bridge across the Tamar at Plymouth. The new bridge features modern design in concrete and steel.

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help in times of sickness from a special trust fund established for employees only; and also participate in other 'fringe' benefits.

Overall, the company consider the Cornish venture to be highly satisfactory and consider themselves very fortunate to have found such willing and loyal employees.

Tannery business moves from Surrey to Cornwall

Maskell Fur Processes Ltd.

MR. W. B. MORTON-MASKELL, managing director of Maskell Fur Processess Limited, Redruth, Cornwall, who specialize in woolled sheepskin processing, writes: 'My company carried out what is probably a unique move of an entire tannery business, which had been in Surrey for 30 years, to Redruth in Cornwall, in a matter of six weeks. This included the installation of about 30 heavy machines and ancillary equipment and services and the partial training of a keen operative force recruited locally.

'After nearly five years of operation in Cornwall we now employ one hundred persons and are ready to extend again. My fellow director and I are of the opinion that the move should have been done sooner. The county authorities, local authorities and public utilities have all helped tremendously, as have the Board of Trade, by offering advice when asked and all doing their best to reduce the difficulties which beset an operation of this nature. I feel this was a team effort by all concerned with one goal in mind, namely, the success of the operation, and this was achieved completely. Most of the fears expressed when the plan was first mooted never materialized; others did, but the delight of working in an open as opposed to a concentrated area was worth it all and has to be experienced to be fully appreciated.'

Satellite television factory

Rank-Bush Murphy Limited

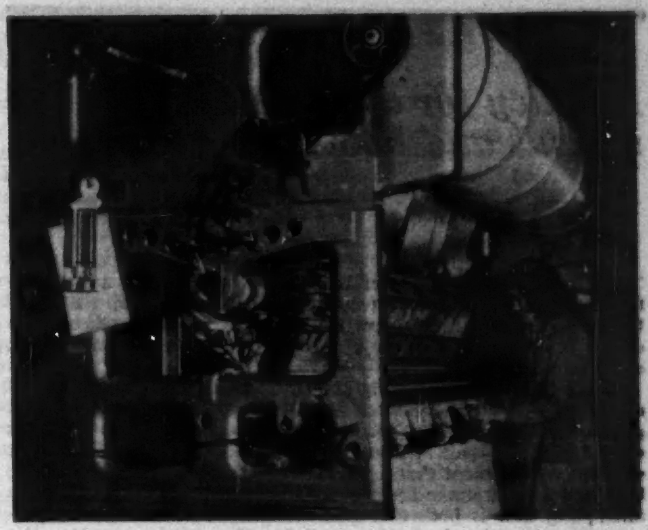
OPENED in November last year, the Rank-Bush Murphy Limited factory at Camborne-Redruth has already built up to a labour force of more than 350 towards its controlled build-up target of between 400 and 500.

'Recruiting went rapidly from the beginning', says Mr. L. C. Endacott, the works manager. 'In the first instance, we had tremendous help from the Ministry of Labour and the local council.

'Subsequently, our own workers have proved excellent "salesmen" and "saleswomen" for jobs at the factory.'

The Camborne-Redruth factory was opened by Rank-Bush Murphy as a satellite of their big television factory at Plymouth, where thousands of television chassis are manufactured every week.

Components and sub-assembling are now being fed by Camborne-Redruth to Plymouth to speed up production there.



One of the high speed knitting machines at the Carn Brea, Redruth, factory of John Heathcoat and Co. Ltd. Here a patterned fabric is produced by a series of chains.

Government assistance in Development Districts

Under the Local Employment Acts, 1960 and 1963, the Board of Trade are able to offer assistance for suitable projects providing additional employment in development districts in any or all of the following ways:

1. **by providing premises for rent or purchase;**
2. **by making a building grant of 25 per cent of the cost of erecting a new building or extending or adapting an existing building;**
3. **by making a grant of 10 per cent of the cost of acquiring and installing plant and machinery in an industrial undertaking; and**
4. **by making loans (and, in some cases, grants), for any kind of expenditure involved in setting up or expanding a business in such a district.**

In addition the Ministry of Labour can offer grants towards the cost of training labour and can pay allowances to unemployed local labour temporarily transferred to the parent works for preliminary training and to key workers transferred temporarily or permanently from the parent works to the new locality.

Under the Finance Act, 1963, investment in certain new plant and machinery in productive industry may be written off for tax purposes at whatever rate the company chooses.

The new Rank-Bush Murphy factory at Camborne-Redruth, which manufactures components for television sets. Production at this factory began in November 1963.

A policy for all development regions and how it works

— Mr. Edward Heath

'YOUR SPEAKER last week referred to what he termed my grandiloquent title,' said Mr. Edward Heath, Secretary of State for Industry, Trade and Regional Development, at the luncheon club of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, at the Midland Hotel, on September 11.

'If my title is long – linking industry, trade and regional development – it is because the three are so closely linked. And we must get our priorities right – industry must come first. It is the basis for a flourishing trade and healthy regional development. It is about regional development that I want to speak to you today. We have long had a programme for the development districts. What we are attempting now is both new and more sophisticated. It is a programme of regional development for the whole country. We embarked on this last October when the Prime Minister appointed me as Secretary of State. Shortly afterwards we published the programmes for the North-east and Central Scotland which had been prepared individually by a study group under Lord Hailsham and the Scottish Development Department. My task was to evolve a policy for all regions and the machinery to implement it.

'It has been exciting work. First, we had to create a Regional Development Department in the Board of Trade as the mainspring of our activity. Around it we built the co-ordinating machinery at official and Ministerial level for all the Whitehall Departments concerned. Then we had to work out our whole philosophy of regional development. Afterwards we had to prepare a satisfactory statistical basis for our researches. Then we had to work out the past, present and future patterns of the structures of each region. This meant organizing complete studies of individual regions covering industrial development, communications, land use, social services and public amenities.

A plan already working

'To some of you who listened last week this may sound familiar. The difference is that what I have described is not just a possible plan for the future. It already exists – we have created it and it is hard at work. About six months ago I announced the formation of the North-west Study Group. This is one of the most ambitious projects we have undertaken.

'It is ambitious in several ways. First, it is dealing with a great region, containing seven million people, from Southern Cheshire to the Scottish border. It is a region of wide variety – two major cities, two large holiday areas, the great industrial belt in the South, the lovely countryside and rich agricultural land along the motorway, the industrial fringe of the North-west coast from Barrow to the Solway Firth. It is a region whose problems are equally diverse.'

He went on to say that in other regions the issues were clear cut – whether of unemployment or of land use. But here they had at the same time problems of diversification and expansion in some parts, unemployment in others, rural depopulation in the more remote hills, industrial derelictions, slum clearance and urban renewal in the thickly populated South. This diversity made the North-west study a complex but fascinating task. Secondly, the task was ambitious because it tried to analyze economic and social trends together, and to work out their implications for population, employment and the use of land, over the next twenty years. Finally, it was ambitious because it brought into an increasingly close and creative partnership the central Government, local authorities, industry and commerce, the nationalized industries, the universities and many voluntary organizations.

How is the task progressing?

How had this mammoth task progressed? The study group had examined the problems under six headings: population changes; economic structure (past, present, and future); employment prospects; housing and land use; communications, amenity and cultural facilities. Guided by local thought and feeling, they had paid particular attention to the differences in individual characteristics of the immensely varied 'sub'-regions. They were gathering together plans both national and local, statistics, case studies, forecasts, individual views and imaginative projects as a background to the decisions which will have to be taken later nationally, regionally and locally.

The Secretary of State (left foreground) with Mr. M. Warnock, managing director, during a tour of the Board of Trade factory leased to J. & T. Boyd Ltd., on the Queenslie Industrial Estate, Glasgow, on September 7.

'I spoke of a creative partnership with local interests,' continued the Secretary of State. 'Since April, the group have held wide-ranging discussions with some twenty-four local authorities – the Cotton Board; the LAMIDA; the Regional Boards for Industry; the Regional Council of the FBI; the two main port authorities; the Lancashire Community Council; the academic staffs of all three universities in the North-west; and some of the leading industrial undertakings in the region such as Unilever and Fords, and there are many more to come.

'What is emerging from all this?' he asked. 'Of course, it doesn't need a study in depth to see that the industrial revolution and its aftermath have left us all a heritage of problems in the North-west. The very vigour and speed of Lancashire's growth in the 19th century means that much of its social and economic fabric is obsolete, and needs renewal. Nor does it need a study to see that much has already been done. Slum clearance. The replanning and renewal of town and city centres. New schools, many more university places. Three new towns. Dramatic improvements in communications, including the present 87 miles of M6. New and progressive industries to the North-west – in particular the motor industry on Merseyside.

'But the study is finding out the answers to many contemporary questions. What would be the total bill for removing unsightliness and clearing dereliction in the region? What are the cheapest and

most imaginative ways of removing that ugly reminder of past industrial expansion? What are the social and economic effects of commuting? Why is there economic expansion in some parts of the region and decline in others?

'What are the prospects for the future? Do we know (rather than guess) which people are emigrating from the region and why they are doing so? What is the future demand for roads and airports? Is there scope for creating new growth points in the North-west? We are doing this – with a good deal of success – in Scotland and the North-east. Could the growth point technique be used here to tackle the related problems of economic expansion, urban regeneration and overspill? These are among the questions which the group are investigating. They have commissioned a study with Lancaster University, and they are co-operating on joint projects with some local authorities. They welcome the work which has already been undertaken by individuals or organizations.

'There are a number of projects now in train: first, the nature of continued unemployment in Merseyside. Despite a substantial growth of new industry, unemployment remains persistently above the national average. Then there are the problems of North-east Lancashire. Are these difficulties due to climate? Communication? Too great a dependence on one or two industries? Or a combination of all three? Thirdly, the contribution which service, and particularly office, employment has to make to expanding the economy of the North-west? The study group are glad to have been offered some help by Liverpool on this particularly difficult subject. Fourth, what is the future for the industrial fringe of the North-west coast?

'What do modern communications cost, and how best can they be provided over the next two decades? There is the imaginative suggestion for long-term development for a barrage across Morecambe Bay. Enthusiasts claim for the idea a range of benefits, from sheltered sailing berths to cooling water for electricity generating plant. The study group has already had formal and informal consultations with many who have views to put on this, including your own corporation, Lancashire County Council; the County Borough of Barrow; Lancaster University; the consultant engineers who have taken a close interest in the idea; Professor Thijsse of Holland; the Nature Conservancy Board; and the Central Electricity Generating Board. The first step would clearly be to undertake technical surveys of the feasibility, possible costs, and physical effects of such a scheme. As you know, these surveys are costly in themselves. The indications are that they could be of the order of £100,000 to £250,000. I hope, by the end of October to have an assessment of whether the likely benefits of such a scheme might justify the cost of these surveys.

Lord Baillieu (right), chairman, British Action Council, called on Mr. Edward du Cann, Minister of State, Board of Trade, before he left for Sydney for talks with the Australian Action Council. (*See* Board of Trade Journal, *September 4, page 515*).

Industry must have priority

'I said at the outset that industry must have priority. The whole future of the North-west region rests on its industries and commerce. Like the North as a whole it is the scene of great industrial change. Some of the resources of skill and enterprise that cotton, coal and shipbuilding used to monopolize are providing a basis for the massive growth of newer and more varied industries. This has been a success story, a triumph of Lancashire's readiness to meet new circumstances and its adaptability to fresh demands. As the cotton industry was the most concentrated of our traditional industries, its centres have felt the impact most. As a result its structure, its equipment and its techniques have greatly altered over the last decade to fit it for its place in Lancashire's new and more diverse industrial pattern. The cotton industry's contraction has come from the enormous loss of our cotton export markets during the 20th century, followed by the entry of the low-cost producers into our own market.

'In the face of this the Government's policy has been to restrain imports and to assist in the reorganization of the cotton industry. Under the 1959 Act something like £25 million of public money will have been provided for reorganization and re-equipment. Hong Kong, India and Pakistan have restrained exports to us for four or five years. We have maintained restrictions on imports of cotton textiles from Japan. As new suppliers have appeared we have negotiated agreements with them, including Spain and Portugal. In May of this year we introduced the licensing system for imports from other potential low-cost producers. These arrangements provide a comprehensive policy of containment for exports and protection for our own industry.

'It is often pointed out that other industrial countries do not accept the same level of imports as ourselves. This is true. Some 30 per cent of our cotton textiles are imported from low-cost countries. Most other developed industrial countries import less than 10 per cent. We can justly claim to be carrying out our responsibilities to the developing countries; in doing so we can rightly call on others to do more.

Britain's aims in commercial policy

'Britain has pursued two important aims in her international commercial policy. To work for the reduction of obstacles and barriers to trade. To help the poorer nations by trade and aid – and best of all to enable them to help themselves, by trade. We pursue these policies both in our own interests as a big exporter and for decent, human reasons. We feel a sense of obligation to those countries, in particular to the members of the Commonwealth, where the horrors of poverty, squalor and disease are an everyday reality. At the same time we recognized that the cotton industry is facing a special problem of re-adjustment to the modern world.

'Cotton must have a fair deal. I am determined to ensure this. The licensing arrangements we have introduced give us the means of achieving it. We shall deal with the problem of imports in this way until the end of 1965 when most of the existing arrangements expire. As for the future – I have accepted that the industry will require a further period of stability in which to continue the process of modernization and re-organization. We are now working out what form of special protection should be adopted. We have received a helpful and constructive memorandum from the Cotton Board. The industry have promised their full co-operation devising the necessary arrangements.

'We must face the fact that whatever we do will involve some difficulties in relation to our international commitments. But my job is to resolve these difficulties. A period of stability will be provided. This will give the industry the opportunity of continuing the process of modernization – of bringing about a better industrial structure, improved product design, increased machine utilization, new production techniques, and new selling methods. In the measures I have described the Government has set out to strengthen the industry's confidence in its future: we look to the industry to produce the results. Of course the tasks I have described are tasks not only for the cotton industry but in some degree or other for every industry. Over the last decade the greater part of the necessary changes in the basic industrial structure of the North-west

have been secured. But individual industries here will continue to change and adapt themselves. I think we can say that the North-west has reached the point where it is poised for a fresh period of expansion. This advance can be achieved provided that industry is ready to adopt new techniques and new equipment, to abandon restrictive practices, to give full rein to imaginative and constructive management.

'The Government's task is to create an expanding economy and a more competitive and stimulating atmosphere for industry's growth. That we are doing. The nation's task is to give priority to the requirements of industry and commerce. The over-riding considerations in our decisions, individual and commercial, must be whether or not they are in the interests of production and trade.

'It used to be said that "what Manchester thinks today, England thinks tomorrow". Perhaps this was never quite true. The important thing was that Lancashire thought it was true. This is the attitude we need to restore. Then we shall see the region reclaim its rightful place in the economic, social and cultural life of Great Britain.'

Canada—a great trading country

—Mr. Edward Heath

'ONLY 201 years ago the Canadian territories became British. Things have altered over the last 200 years. Canada has become a great trading country. It is now eighth among the importing and exporting nations of the world.' This was said by Mr. Edward Heath, Secretary of State for Industry, Trade and Regional Development, when he spoke at the lunch of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in London on September 9.

Continuing, Mr. Heath said that in the last 10 years trade between the industrial countries had been the fastest-growing sector of world trade. And the advanced and specialized goods produced by the most modern industries in these industrial countries played an increasing part.

'Let me illustrate this. Three-quarters of the total growth in our exports over the last 10 years has been in the industrial countries. The proportion of our total exports going to them has risen from 42 per cent to 55 per cent. Half of the growth was in Western Europe which now takes nearly 40 per cent of our total exports.

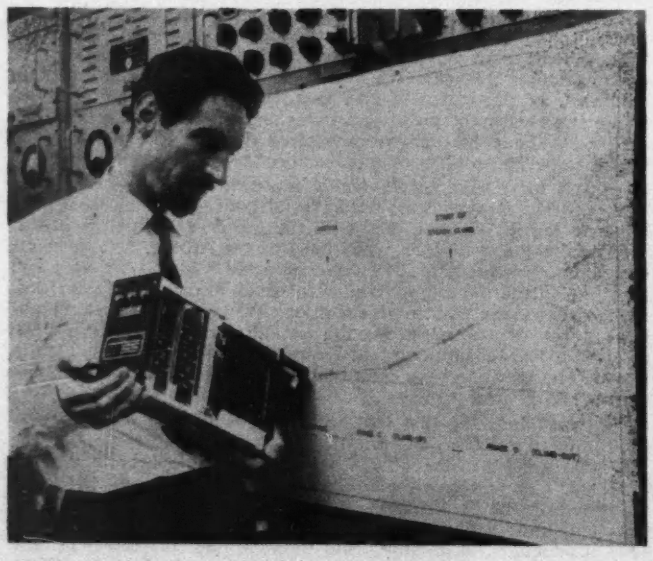
'North America, too, has been an expanding market. The United States are now our largest single customer. In 1963 we exported £340 million to them. These achievements have been earned by an increased effort from British exporters' he said.

Continuing the Secretary of State said: 'Some people say that ours is a "soft-centre" economy – too busy making luxuries and frivolities for itself to be able to make the hard-core goods for exports. This is superficial nonsense. I do not know any Government competent to decide for the people, in peacetime, which goods are frivolous luxuries and what are desirable. Nor do I know why it should be thought worthier to make steel than to make lipstick, especially as the steel may go into machines for making lipstick. I believe that consumer choice is the real consideration.'

He said that he was confident that we could improve our rate of growth, both of production and of exports. We could do it in a dynamic economy, based on higher standards of management, more efficient use of labour, more modern techniques and equipment and the removal of restrictive practices. We sent almost one-third of our exports to the Commonwealth countries.

'Nowadays, this is mainly machinery and other goods which they need for their development. And if Canada's sales to the United States are set aside, Britain is by far the biggest single market for Commonwealth produce. Trade within the Commonwealth is a great source of strength and prosperity to all the members. But we are not, and cannot be, a self-contained trading group. Fifty million people in Britain cannot possibly offer a market growing as fast as the capacity of the overseas Commonwealth countries to produce and export. They have looked more and more to the whole world for their market. Four-fifths of their exports now go to countries other than Britain. About two-thirds of the trade of members of the Commonwealth is outside the Commonwealth altogether. To sell to the world, Commonwealth countries have to buy from the world.'

The Secretary of State said that neither Britain nor the overseas Commonwealth countries would profit from any attempts to narrow the flow of trade. Trade on the broadest possible world basis was what suited them and what suited Canada in the same way as it suited us. 'It is on this basis that trade with the Commonwealth can best be developed. We have to sell in Commonwealth countries on our merits. Much of the increase in their imports is in manufactured goods which Britain can supply. The expansion in imports of Commonwealth countries provides big opportunities for our exporters to seize. We can congratulate Canada on the present upsurge of activity in the Canadian economy and on her increasing exports. Our own exports to Canada have been improving from their low level of last year. But we want to see them doing much better still. And a time when Canada's economy is prosperous and strongly expanding should give the opportunity. I am sure that Canadian anti-dumping and valuation laws present a psychological barrier to British exporters, as Canadian Ministers have recognized. I hope that the Canadian Government will be able to find a way of helping us on this as soon as possible.'



The computer of Elliot-Automation's new take-off and overshoot director system at the SBAC Show at Farnborough. The system employs three simple devices which sense pitch rate and angle, air-speed and rate-of-climb signals. The computer processes this information to give the pilot the optimum profile to fly under all conditions.

Visit to Scotland

PAYING HIS FOURTH official visit to Scotland on September 7 and 8, the Secretary of State said he was more impressed than ever with the atmosphere of change and progress. There was also an air of optimism which he had not noticed on earlier visits. During his stay Mr. Heath opened two new factories. In Glasgow it was for a firm which had built its reputation in London since the war, and had now decided to transfer its entire production of men's shirts and pyjamas to Scotland. The second, at Dalkeith, near Edinburgh, was for an old-established diary publishing company who had come to Scotland to find room for expansion.

Earlier Mr. Heath had spent a long time at the "Enterprise Scotland '64' exhibition in Glasgow, visiting a large number of the stands representing both the traditional and the new industries. At one of them he was presented with the 38 millionth clock produced by a firm with works on one of Lanarkshire's large industrial estates.

The visit ended in Edinburgh on September 7 when he boarded a helicopter for the journey to Berwick-on-Tweed to meet the Mayor and Burgh Council and to look at communications serving Berwick.

Visit to Berwick-on-Tweed

THE SECRETARY of State spent two and a half hours at Berwick-on-Tweed on September 8 for discussions with representatives of the

Mr. A. J. Haynes, a director of Kleinwort, Benson Ltd. (left) and M. Abdessalam Belaid, Director General of the Societe Nationale de Transport et de Commercialisation des Hydrocarbures (right) sign the financial agreement for the construction of a 500-mile pipeline from Haoud el Hamra to Arzew near Oran. The contract for approximately £25 million, is between Sonatrach, the Algerian National company responsible for this project, and Constructors John Brown Ltd., and is the largest pipeline contract yet undertaken by a British company. Kleinwort, Benson acted for a syndicate comprising the National Provincial Bank Ltd., Barclays Bank Ltd., Lloyds Bank Ltd., and the Insurance Export Finance Co. Ltd. The ECGD guarantee covers £18·6 million of the contract price.

Corporation, Berwickshire County Council, Norham and Islandshires Rural Council, Northumberland County Council and the Eastern Border Development Association. He said that although Berwick could not be scheduled as a development district, he was prepared to give sympathetic consideration to the issue of Industrial Development Certificates to any interested firm.

White Paper on development and growth in Scotland

A HIGH LEVEL of industrial production, a marked increase in the level of investment both in new buildings and in plant and machinery projected by manufacturing industry, and the achievement of the 1963/64 target of £130 million in public 'infrastructure' investment in Central Scotland in implementation of the Government's programme for that area; these are some of the points brought out in a Government White Paper *Development and Growth in Scotland* 1963-64 (3s. 6d., published by HM Stationery Office) and presented to Parliament on September 15 by Mr. Michael Noble, Secretary of State for Scotland.

The White Paper, while concentrating largely on the progress made in implementing the Central Scotland programme published last November, does so against the general picture of industry, employment and capital investment in Scotland as a whole. It is in three parts, the first of which is in all-Scotland terms, the second concentrates on Central Scotland, and the third deals with developments in the individual growth areas. Articles on development and growth in Scotland were published as part of the 'Industry and the Development District' series in the *Board of Trade Journal* of September 4.

Travel agents meet Lord Drumalbyn

REPRESENTATIVES of the Association of British Travel Agents met Lord Drumalbyn, Minister of State, Board of Trade, on September 14. There was an exchange of views, and the meeting discussed possible means of protecting the public against the loss of holidays due to insolvency on the part of certain travel agents.

ECGD guarantee £6 million steel plate mill for Finland

IN FEBRUARY of this year Davy and United Engineering Company Limited, a member of the Davy-Ashmore Group, received a Letter of Intent from the Finnish steel company Rautaruukki Oy, for the supply of a 142 in. plate mill and related engineering services, valued at over £3 million, for the new steel works at Raahe. Now Davy-United have announced an additional order from Rautaruukki Oy for the supply of further major items of essential equipment for this important plate mill plant.

The new order covers overall responsibility for the supply of building steelwork, furnaces, water treatment plant, tonnage oxygen plant, transfer cranes, pipework, lifting equipment, burning equipment, and supervision of erection. The additional value is approximately £2½ million, making the total value of the Davy-United contract nearly £6 million.

The plant will produce initially about 300,000 tons of plates per year, largely within the thickness range of 5 mm. to 32 mm. It is expected to be commissioned early in 1968.

The overall contract was secured for this country in the face of strong foreign competition with the support of a combined offer of Export Credits Guarantee Department guaranteed finance and a sterling bond issue on the London market.

In respect of the ECGD guaranteed finance, Lazard Brothers and Co. Ltd. have formed a syndicate consisting of the National Provincial Bank Ltd., Midland Bank Ltd., National Commercial Bank of Scotland Ltd. and Insurance Export Finance Co. Ltd. On their behalf Lazards, signed, on September 10, 1964, an agreement with Rautaruukki Oy to provide £6½ million to finance the major part of the Davy-United contract, together with certain associated local costs. This money, which is covered by a financial guarantee issued by ECGD, will be made available over the period of construction of the plant and repaid in half-yearly instalments over a period of 13 years thereafter.

In respect of the sterling issue Lazards, in association with J. Henry Schroder Wagg Ltd. and Hambros Bank Ltd., will be placing £1,450,000 Rautaruukki sterling bonds later this month to provide further finance which will be used in connection with the British plant being supplied. The issue terms of these bonds, which will be guaranteed by the Finnish Government, have not yet been finally agreed.

During the past fortnight ECGD has issued financial guarantees covering three contracts totalling over £62 million.

Poland - a market for British exports

'THE POLISH authorities in the ministries, planning bodies and enterprises repeatedly stressed their willingness to buy, and indeed their preference for, British equipment where imports from the West are concerned. It is evident that providing that United Kingdom exporters are prepared to maintain the closest possible trading relations with their Polish counterparts, there is hope that Britain will maintain and even increase her lead over her principal Western competitors in trade with Poland.'

This statement for British exporters is made in a report – 'Working with Poland' – which was published on September 10 by the Trade Mission led by Lord Ebbisham which the London Chamber of Commerce sent to Poland earlier this year.

The report suggests that Poland became over-committed in her purchasing programme from the West in the early 'sixties. As a result of the economic difficulties which Poland had experienced it may be another eighteen months before a decisive step can be taken towards renewed expansion.

Advising and encouraging the British manufacturer to sell to Poland, the report emphasizes the need to acquaint technicians, designers and engineers through design offices attached to industrial ministries, industrial associations and factory enterprises themselves of British products, processes and new techniques. The lack of liaison between Polish Foreign Trade Corporations, the planning authorities and the end user has now been largely corrected and

the report urges British salesmen to explore and use all channels of communications as vigorously as possible. Another factor likely to prove beneficial to British exporters to Poland is the willingness of United Kingdom firms to accept Polish trainees for limited periods in their works. It can not only lead to increased sales, but can have a permanent influence on the trend of technical thinking in Poland.

The report states that in Poland there is a clear need for modernization in a number of key industries and capital equipment embodying advanced technological processes is urgently required. The development of the chemical industry and certain branches of heavy industry continue to share priority in Poland's expansion programme, the most important in the chemical industry being the building of a fertilizer plant at Pulawy. A great deal of importance is also being placed by Poland in her next Five-Year Plan 1966/70 on the exploitation, refining and processing of her natural resources including recently discovered deposits of copper, sulphur, natural gas, oil, iron ore and coal. Copies of the report are available from the London Chamber of Commerce, 69, Cannon-street, London, E.C.4.

CoID plans for expansion announced in 19th annual report

A BIGGER Design Centre with new exhibition prospects and an important expansion of the CoID's services to the capital goods industries are announced by the Council of Industrial Design in its 19th Annual Report, published on September 10. The report – which covers the year ended March 31, 1964 – also announces that, for the triennium beginning April 1, 1964, the CoID's annual grant has been increased by £75,000 to £325,000.

A new floor will be added to The Design Centre in May 1965, enabling the staging of up to eight special exhibitions a year. In the past the flexibility of The Design Centre has been limited by the need to provide a permanent buyers' guide to well-designed modern British goods in current production. The new floor 'will enable The Design Centre to display ideas as well as goods, to show students' work or prototypes or designs under development; it will enable it to demonstrate the designer's contribution to industries not at present covered by The Design Centre and Design Index'.

Several new thematic exhibitions will be devoted to capital goods as part of the CoID's development of its services to the engineering industries. It is in these industries that the industrial designer still has to make his greatest contribution and the CoID still has to press for his wider employment. The CoID is therefore to recruit three additional industrial officers particularly to maintain contact with the capital goods and engineering industries.

The extension of The Design Centre exhibitions into engineering and technology will bring the CoID a stage nearer to its 'ideal objective of a permanent national selective exhibition-cum-conference centre covering the design of everything from handwork to mass-production and from fashion goods to capital ones'. These exhibitions will also bring capital goods within the scope of the Council's annual awards.

Change in sponsorship responsibility for aluminium and magnesium industries

THE MINISTRY OF AVIATION and the Board of Trade announce that sponsorship responsibility for aluminium alloys, semi-manufactures of aluminium, aluminium waste and scrap, magnesium alloys, semi-manufactures of magnesium and magnesium waste and scrap will be transferred from the Ministry of Aviation to the Board of Trade on September 24, 1964. After that date correspondence should no longer be addressed to Air A.2(c), Ministry of Aviation, but to: Engineering Industries Division, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

The change in Governmental organization will not affect the Ministry of Aviation's responsibilities for liaison with the aluminium and magnesium industries on research work and other technical matters affecting the development and production of aircraft and missiles.

Review of the Labelling of Food Order 1953

A JOINT announcement by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Ministry of Health, Scottish Home and Health Department and the Home Office was made on September 10. It reviewed the provisions of the Labelling of Food Order 1953, as amended, and the corresponding Scottish and Northern Ireland Regulations, and recommended stricter food labelling requirements.

Note – Copies of the Food Standards Committee Report on Food Labelling can be obtained from HM Stationery Office. Price 5s., by post 5s. 5d.

The Food Standards Committee was set up in 1947 and was reconstituted in September 1960. It advises the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, the Minister of Health, the Secretary of State for Scotland and, as respects Northern Ireland, the Secretary of State for the Home Department on the exercise of their powers under the Food and Drugs Acts, to control, for the protection of the consumer, the composition, description, labelling and advertising of food.

The report contains 72 conclusions or recommendations and the particularly important changes which it recommends are:

(i) that there should be specific provisions prescribing the size and location of the information to be printed on food labels;

(ii) that there should be much stricter requirements for the declaration of chemical additives in food;

(iii) that there should be a large reduction in the exemptions from the present provisions which require the food label to declare the common or usual name of the food, a full list of its ingredients and the name and address of the packer or labeller.

New Civic Trust booklet examines land reclamation

'DERELICT LAND', a new publication by the Civic Trust which examines the problems of land laid waste by mineral extractive working and indicates some of the means by which it may be redeemed, was launched at a Press conference in London on September 9. The study was introduced by Mr. Duncan Sandys, Secretary of State for the Commonwealth and for the Colonies, and President of the Civic Trust. Other speakers included Mr. Harold Wilson, Leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons, and Lord Robens, chairman of the National Coal Board, and both trustees of the Civic Trust.

Mr. Sandys said that the booklet could be of great value in helping to solve the problem. 'Today we possess equipment which was unheard of even 25 years ago. The task now is to awaken the nation to these new possibilities, to encourage government and local authorities and industry to work together'.

Mr. Wilson said that the National Coal Board which was required by statute to 'clean up as it goes' was seeing how far it could improve on the statute. He thought it would be sensible to tackle the whole problem on a wider regional basis, not just through local authorities.

Referring to the Lancashire coal area, Lord Robens instanced Moston as an example of what could be done. Only 15 months ago, he said, it had been 'an eyesore and a derelict site'. Now there was a fine housing estate with flourishing gardens and a community centre.

The booklet states that in England and Wales alone, more than 150,000 acres today lie derelict and unused. The total of such dereliction increases by at least 3,500 acres a year.

The last fifteen years have seen revolutions in the mechanics of muck-shifting and tree-moving and in the science of soil-making. As a result, a 20-year programme of land renewal, covering all past workings and the visual redemption of all current working, would cost, the booklet suggests, no more than £1 million a year.

Imports of butter

THE BOARD OF TRADE announce that, after considering estimates of the availability of butter by supplying countries, and in the light of further shortfalls in the additional supplies already authorized, they have agreed to authorize the following further imports in addition to basic quotas:

Country of origin	Tons	Time of delivery
Finland	400	during November
Finland	400	„ December
Irish Republic	400	„ October
Rumania	350	„ November
Rumania	300	„ December

In addition the Board have agreed to license further imports from countries which do not have basic quotas. The import of a further 8,000 tons from North America will be licensed for delivery before the end of November, and a further 200 tons from Iceland for delivery before the end of December.

Applications for licences to import butter from North America will be considered only from regular importers, manufacturers or distributors of butter who are able to show that they have placed firm orders (subject only to the issue of an import licence) with North American exporters for delivery before the end of November 1964. All applications should be accompanied by evidence of such orders and of firm arrangements for delivery in the United Kingdom on or before November 30, 1964. Applicants who do not already hold licences to import butter from North America should provide details of their status as a regular importer, manufacturer or distributor of butter. Applications should be made to the Board of Trade, Import Licensing Branch, Hillgate House, Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, to arrive by first post on September 21, 1964.

The extra amounts previously authorized and announced on August 6 (*Board of Trade Journal*, August 14, p. 331) remain unchanged.

Notes:

Quotas for the year ending March 31, 1965, were announced on February 28 last and total 420,000 tons. It was stated at the time that additional supplies which might amount to 20,000 tons in the first half of the quota year were also required. In fact, additional requirements have proved to be higher and a cumulative total of about 25,000 tons had been authorized for import from traditional suppliers up to the end of July. The additional amounts authorized for delivery by quota holders between August and December are intended to offset the short-falls in the additional supplies already authorized. (Additional supplies must be delivered by the countries authorized to send them during the months specified and the entitlement cannot be carried forward.) In addition, as previously announced, 15,000 tons have been authorized from North America, which is not a traditional source of supply, for import from July to the end of November.

The basic allocations for imports from the countries now authorized to supply further supplementary amounts are as follows:

	Tons
Finland	12,370
Irish Republic	12,905
Rumania	325

OECD report on 'Dragon' reactor project

THE Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development European Nuclear Energy Agency have published the fifth Annual Report of its 'Dragon' Project for the construction and operation of a 20 MW (thermal) high-temperature gas-cooled reactor experiment at Winfrith, in the United Kingdom. The report covers the period from April 1, 1963 to March 31, 1964. The Dragon Project was set up in April, 1959 under an Agreement concluded between 12 Member countries of ENEA. Inquiries for copies of the report can be obtained from the Public Relations Office of the UKAEA, 11 Charles II Street, London, S.W.1.

OVERSEAS CABLES

The attention of British firms is drawn to the necessity of including their name and full postal address when cabling an overseas firm for the first time. There is no comprehensive directory of cable addresses, and commercial departments in British Embassies are often unable to help local firms who ask them to trace British firms from their cable address.

Applications for temporary exemption from import duty

THE BOARD OF TRADE are considering applications for the temporary exemption from import duty of the materials listed below on the grounds that these materials are not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for these materials, or who are interested in their future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Interested parties who wish to make representations should address them to Tariff Division, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, preferably through a Trade Association, giving the respective reference shown below and stating whether their names may be passed to the applicants for temporary exemption. Representations should be received by October 2, 1964.

Tariff heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
28.38	Potassium hydrogen per-*mono*sulphate.	As in previous column	December 31, 1965	338
28.47	Calcium molybdate	As in previous column	December 31, 1965	6585
29.04	6-Methylhept-5-en-2-ol	Methyl heptenol	December 31, 1965	6575
29.14	Linalyl benzoate	As in previous column	December 31, 1965	6576
29.16	4 - Hydroxy - 3: 5 - dimethoxycinnamic acid.	Sinapic acid (3, 5 - Dimethoxy 4 hydroxy cinnamic acid).	December 31, 1965	6566
29.19	Ribose 5 - (sodium phosphate).	Ribose 5 phosphate Na	December 31, 1965	6565
29.22	1 : 2 - Di (dimethylamino) ethane.	N, N, N', N' Tetramethyl ethylene diamine.	December 31, 1965	2279
29.23	2-(3: 4-Dihydroxyphenyl)-ethylammonium chloride.	3 Hydroxy tyramine hydrochloride.	December 31, 1965	6561
29.35	2 - (3: 5 - Di*tert*butyl - 2 - hydroxyphenyl) - benzotriazole.	2 (' - Hydroxy - 3', 5' - ditert butyl - phenyl) benzotriazole.	December 31, 1965	6573
73.14	Iron or steel wire of a diameter not less than 0·019 inch nor more than 0·200 inch, and having a coating of nickel of not less than 0·0001 inch in thickness.	As in previous column	December 31, 1965	7297

Applications for reimposition of import duty

THE BOARD OF TRADE, Tariff Division, have received applications for the reimposition of import duty as from January 1, 1965, on the following items which are at present temporarily exempt from import duty:

Tariff heading	Description
29.35	Trichloro*sym*triazinetrione
29.39	9α-Fluoro-11β: 21-dihydroxy-16α: 17α-*iso*propylidenedioxypregna-1: 4-diene-3: 20-dione 21-(hydrogen succinate)

Assistant Official Receiver

THE BOARD OF TRADE announce that, consequent upon the regrading of the post, Mr. John Martin Christensen has been appointed to succeed Mr. Ernest Arthur Ashcroft as an Assistant Official Receiver for the Bankruptcy District of the County Courts of Bristol, Bath, Bridgwater, Cheltenham, Frome, Gloucester, Swindon and Wells with effect from September 7, 1964.

Patents endorsed 'Licences of Right'

UNDER Section 35 of the Patents Act, 1949, the undermentioned patents were endorsed 'Licences of Right' on the dates specified:

NUMBER	GRANTEE	SUBJECT-MATTER
	August 13, 1964	
784,142	United States Steel Corporation	Sorting and classifying metal sheets.
868,399	Schmitt, P.	Inoculation of fluids in pipes.
891,631	N.V. Chemische Fabriek 'Andreion'	Surface-active salts of organic acid sulphates.
915,982	United States Steel Corporation	Rolling mill and retractable stand therefor.
920,993	United States Steel Corporation	Metal window.
	August 26, 1964	
735,695	Brennan, R. M.	Deposition of metal.
886,149	United States Steel Corporation	Sectional hot top.
886,150	United States Steel Corporation	Sectional hot top.
899,445	United States Steel Corporation	Blast furnace wall assembly.
908,913	United States Steel Corporation	Coke oven door.
917,035	Boehringer Ingelheim GmbH.	Soot removal.
949,224	United States Steel Corporation	Pipe threading apparatus.
957,201	Regie Nationale des Usines Renault	Chemical analysis of materials by means of photocells.
	Patent of addition to No. 912882.	
	August 31, 1964	
968,353	Sant' Andrea Novara Officine, Meccaniche E Fonderi.	Rectilinear combing machines for combing long fibres.

Any person who claims that the patentees at the time of endorsement of any of the above patents was precluded by a contract in which the claimant is interested from granting licences under the patents may apply for cancellation of endorsement on Patents Form No. 45 within two months after the date of endorsement.

GORDON GRANT,
Comptroller-General.

The Patent Office.

New private telegraph circuit to Tokyo

THE GENERAL POST OFFICE announce that the first commercial private telegraph circuit on an all-cable route between London and Tokyo was opened for an international news agency on September 10. The circuit, which is routed over the CANTAT cable to Montreal, the trans-Canada microwave system, the COMPAC cable between Vancouver and Hawaii and thence to Tokyo over the new trans-Pacific cable, is rented by Reuters from the Post Office and the Kokusai Denshin Denwa company. It will play an important part in the collection and dissemination of news over Reuters' world-wide network and is the forerunner of many similar circuits to be provided for trading companies, banks and other organizations in the next few months.

Foreign visitors up 16 per cent in first six months

MORE THAN 770,000 foreign visitors came to Britain in the first six months of 1964 – an increase of 16 per cent on the same period last year, reports the British Travel and Holidays Association, Britain's official tourist organization.

A BTHA spokesman revealed these figures when he announced that foreign visitors arriving in Britain in June totalled 230,000, which was a rise of 9 per cent on the same month last year.

Visitors from the United States in June numbered 96,000. This was an increase of 15 per cent on the month and brought total U.S. arrivals in the first six months of the year to 245,000 – a rise of 19 per cent.

June arrivals from Europe increased by 3 per cent to 114,000, bringing total European arrivals in the first half of the year to 458,000 – an increase of 15 per cent.

Annual report of the National Film Finance Corporation

THE NATIONAL FILM FINANCE CORPORATION Annual Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ended March 31, 1964 was published on September 11, and copies of the report are obtainable from HM Stationery Office. Price 1s. 6d., by post 1s. 8½d.

EXPORT DRIVE

For trade with the East consult

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THE CHARTERED BANK
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Manchester Office: 52 Mosley Street, Manchester, 2.
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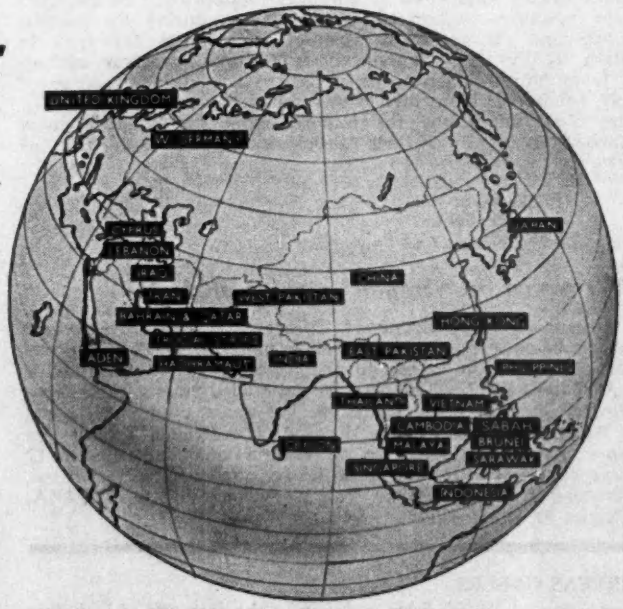

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THE COMMERCIAL BANK S.A.L. (INCORPORATED IN LIBYA) · THE CHARTERED BANK OF LONDON (INCORPORATED IN CALIFORNIA)

New Books

Japan and the businessman

ONE OF THE MOST significant economic developments during the post-war period has been the continued growth of the Japanese economy. The rate of development has been faster than in any other country outside the Sino-Soviet bloc; and today Japan has the sixth largest gross national product in the world, and ranks fifth as an exporter of manufactured goods. Businessmen, therefore, cannot ignore the impact of Japan either as an efficient competitor or as an increasingly wealthy customer, and they will welcome the publication next Monday of **Businessman's Japan,** by Takeshi Sato (176 pages. Michael Joseph, 30s.). Mr. Sato, an economic journalist, provides a very readable account of the post-war Japanese economy and of some of the social changes which have resulted from, and are conditioning, economic development. After tracing the successive stages through which the economy has passed since 1945, he discusses the position of the industrial working class, developments in farming, and the changing place of women in Japanese society. Some of Japan's major industries – steel, shipbuilding, textiles, motor-cars, cameras and TV – are examined in detail, and the book concludes with a discussion of Japan's trading policies and achievements, and of the changing pattern of consumption. Earlier this year Japan became a full member of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, and much of the ground covered by Mr. Sato's book is given a more concentrated and analytical treatment in the newly published **Economic Surveys by the OECD: Japan,** July 1964 (59 pages. 5s., by post 5s. 5d., from HM Stationery Office and Government bookshops). This is the first issue of an annual survey of economic conditions in Japan that now takes its place in the general series of annual economic surveys of member countries published by OECD, and as such it devotes a section to examining Japan's unique post-war growth experience and the reasons for it. The rest of the survey discusses the Government's economic planning and growth prospects, the types of business cycle policy pursued by the Government, and Japan's foreign trade and balance of payments. Like Mr. Sato's book, the survey is well provided with statistics.

The Japanese Footwear Industry, by B. E. Wallis (57 pages. 25s., from the British Footwear Manufacturers' Federation, 22 Gilbert Street, London, W.1), affords a fuller account of one particular sector of Japanese industry and results from a study tour of the Japanese shoe industry made by a party of British manufacturers. The intention was to assess the technical advancement of the industry and its effects on world markets, and this report is based on general information supplied by the Japanese Shoe Manufacturers' Association and other sources. Particular attention is paid to labour relations because of the fundamental difference in the Japanese and Western attitudes to this factor, and the report also deals with industrial premises and factory conditions, production methods, materials and prices, and the patterns of buying and selling.

Japan Past and Present, by Edwin O. Reischauer, 3rd edition (323 pages. Duckworth, 21s.), is a very readable general history of Japan from the earliest times, but it devotes comparatively little attention to economic affairs. Dr. Reischauer was Professor of Far Eastern Languages at Harvard University and is now United States Ambassador to Japan. In this new edition he has added new material to cover the 11 years which have elapsed since the previous edition appeared.

The Sources of the Law of International Trade With Special Reference to East-West Trade, edited by Clive M. Schmitthoff (292 pages. Stevens, 75s.). This volume contains 13 papers prepared for a colloquium held in London by the International Association of Legal Science. As well as editing the volume, Mr. Schmitthoff contributes a general conspectus of the law of international trade, its growth, formulation and operation. This is followed by four papers which deal with the relationship between the law of international trade and municipal commercial law, and with the law of foreign trade in Communist countries, including the function, organization and activities of State foreign trade corporations. Another group of papers is concerned with the possibilities and limitations of the autonomous law of international trade, which is dissociated from the historical and doctrinal peculiarities of municipal systems of law, is essentially similar everywhere, and is universally accepted within certain necessary limits. International conventions and standard contracts, the law applied by arbitration tribunals and the limits of freedom of contract are dealt with in this section. The final paper is on the sources of the law of international trade in the developing countries of Africa. The volume is completed by a summary of the discussions of the colloquium and an index. The editor's general conclusion is that the main defect revealed by the colloquium is the lack of purposeful co-operation between the international agencies formulating the law of international trade. Because the law of international trade is by its nature universal, agreement is needed on trade rules which will be applicable to economies of differing structures.

Trade in Agricultural Commodities in the United Nations Development Decade. Published as a Special Supplement to the *FAO Commodity Review,* 1964, by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (2 vols. 35s., by post 37s. 6d., from HM Stationery Office and Government Bookshops). The purpose of this work is to set out the main issues in agricultural trade which faced the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. The first volume comprises three parts, successively a general picture of post-war trade in agricultural commodities and the prospects and main issues for the United Nations Development Decade; an account of trends and prospects for each main primary commodity or commodity group; and the problems and prospects in the field of processing of agricultural products. All three of these parts examine possible measures for improving the prospects ahead. Volume 2 contains Part 4, a comprehensive statistical analysis of the flows of agricultural trade between developed, developing and centrally planned economic regions in all the main geographical areas. The study concludes that no single measure can bring about an adequate increase in foreign exchange earnings from agricultural exports, but that a combination of measures in a number of fields might yield a significant improvement in the external position of developing nations. There is, therefore, need for a concerted attack on trade problems at both national and international levels.

Statistical Records About People at Work. National Institute of Industrial Psychology (22 pages. 4s., by post 4s. 3d., from the National Institute of Industrial Psychology, 14 Welbeck Street, London, W.1). In this paper the Institute questions the reliability of the routine personnel statistics, frequently used by employers as the basis for policy decisions. In order to determine how serious and widespread these deficiencies might be, a survey was made of the methods used in a number of firms. Examples are given of the defects found in several companies – for instance, even where overlapping systems were used in a single establishment it was commonly found that not one record contained all the information required. The booklet sets out what the Institute recommends as the minimum essential information to make labour statistics reliable, and stresses the importance of a standard comprehensive method of compiling staff records. A bibliography is included.

Opportunity Australia (174 pages. Free from Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd., 12 Old Jewry, London, E.C.2). This is the second edition of a book first published in 1960. It gives a fairly detailed picture of Australia's economy, and the range and potential of industrial undertakings that have expanded since the Second World War. There are introductory chapters describing the country and its government, followed by an account of power supplies and important primary, manufacturing and service industries. Financial and labour regulations and conditions are also dealt with, and some examples are given of suitable opportunities in a number of business enterprises and in the different States of the Commonwealth. There are many illustrations and tables and a few maps.

Other Publications

METRIC GUIDE FOR CIVIL ENGINEERS AND ARCHITECTS by J. K. Varshneya. 143 pages. Metric Publications, Katra Street, Aligarh (UP), India. Publishing and Distributing Co. Ltd., London, 18s. (Includes two chapters on aspects of metric standardization in India).

A LIBRARY FOR EXPORTERS

Foreign trade statistics and other economic statistics from almost every country in the world are freely available for reference in the Board of Trade **Statistics and Market Intelligence Library** *at Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. This is a modern well-equipped library of over 85,000 volumes. It has a reading-room for visitors and provides a document-copying service. There are trade directories covering 150 countries, and an expanding collection of trade catalogues of foreign manufacturers. A brochure describing the library's services more fully is available on request.*

The library opens from 9 to 5.30, Mondays to Fridays. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 368, or Telex. No. 25977.)

Statistics

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where otherwise shown

	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (expenditure estimates)	INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION	CONSUMERS' INCOME AND EXPENDITURE				FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE					CHANGES IN STOCKS			
			Personal disposable income	Total consumers' expenditure		Retail sales	Total	Selected components				Total	Selected components		
								Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries	Dwellings	Public sector excluding dwellings		Manufacturing industry	Wholesalers	Retailers
	at 1958 prices		at current prices		at 1958 prices	at 1961 prices	at 1958 prices					at 1958 prices			
Base of index	1958	1958	1958	1958	1958	1961	1958	1958	1958	1958	1958				
Value in base year, £m.	19,949	—	16,034	15,212	15,212	9,095	3,478	922	688	591	1,205	series shown in £ million			
1959	103	105	106	105	104	95	108	94	115	113	109	+174	+ 73	+15	+49
1960	108	112	114	110	108	98	119	110	127	129	114	+592	+520	+48	+37
1961	112	114	122	115	111	100	129	130	135	137	121	+297	+230	+36	+ 4
1962	112	115	126	122	112	101	128	119	130	140	124	+113	+ 33	+22	+40
1963	116	119	134	128	117	103	129	107	131	144	132	+135	+ 89	+15	+27
1962															
4th quarter	113	115	130	124	114	101	126	111	127	137	124	+ 10	— 9	+ 9	+25
1963															
1st quarter	112	113	129	124	113	101	115	104	126	101	118	— 20	+ 56	—16	— 3
2nd quarter	116	118	131	127	116	102	128	109	128	149	129	+ 42	— 9	+22	— 3
3rd quarter	116	120	136	130	119	105	134	106	130	159	138	— 34	— 33	—19	— 8
4th quarter	122	124	138	131	119	105	139	109	140	166	144	+147	+ 75	+28	+41
1964															
1st quarter	120	126	141	133	120	106	144	115	145	176	151	+ 95	+ 94	— 4	+ 3
2nd quarter		126*				105		120*	151*				+120*	+ 9*	N/C
1964															
January	..	126	..	..	..	107	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
February	..	126	..	..	..	105	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
March	..	126	..	..	..	105	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
April	..	126	..	..	..	106	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
May	..	126*	..	..	..	104	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
June	..	126*	..	..	..	105	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
July						105									

	ORDERS		PRICES AND COSTS				LABOUR					IMPORTS	EXPORTS	BALANCE OF PAYMENTS: current balance
	Engineering industries: orders on hand†	Textiles and clothing industries: orders on hand†	Index of retail prices		Wholesale price index: non-food manufacturing industry		Hourly wage rates: all industries and workers†	Wholly unemployed excluding school leavers			Unfilled vacancies for adults			at current prices		
			Index†	% change on year earlier	Basic materials and fuel used†	Manufactured products: home sales†		Mid-month or monthly average†	Change from previous period†	Normal seasonal change	Mid-month or monthly average†	Change from previous period†	Normal seasonal change			
	at 1958 prices															
Base of index	Dec. 1958	Apr. 1959	Jan. 17, 1956 (Derived series from January 1963)		1954	1954	Jan. 31, 1956	series shown in thousands						1958	1958	series shown in £ million
Value in base year, £m.	..	..	—		—	—	—							3,748	3,176	
1959	101	135	109·6	+0·6	103·4	114·2	117·4	433	+ 31	..	157	+21	..	106	105	+140
1960	117	136	110·7	+1·0	104·5	116·0	122·5	337	— 96	..	212	+55	..	121	112	—258
1961	120	104	114·5	+3·4	104·4	119·1	130·3	305	— 32	..	213	+ 1	..	117	116	— 10
1962	115	100	119·3	+4·2	103·0	120·6	136·2	419	+114	..	149	—64	..	120	119	+102
1963	135	117	121·7	+2·0	104·5	122·0	141·3	502	+ 83	..	144	— 5	..	129	128	+121
1962																
4th quarter	115	100	119·6	+2·6	102·5	121·1	138·3	491	+101	+49	120	—36	—32	120	120	+ 40
1963																
1st quarter	117	100	121·4	+3·1	103·6	121·4	139·4	627	+136	+42	113	— 7	— 5	120	124	+ 71
2nd quarter	123	105	122·1	+1·6	104·2	121·8	140·9	504	—123	—58	147	+34	+33	127	127	+ 30
3rd quarter	130	100	121·3	+1·3	104·2	122·1	141·5	428	— 76	—34	157	+10	+ 6	132	131	+ 14
4th quarter	135	117	122·1	+2·1	106·1	122·6	143·3	450	+ 22	+50	157	Nil	—34	136	132	+ 6
1964																
1st quarter	140	121*	123·2	+1·5	107·9	124·0	145·8	445	— 5	+42	182	+25	— 5	145	134	— 62
2nd quarter	152*	126*	125·5	+2·8	107·9*	125·0*	147·4	355	— 90	—58	230	+48	+33	147	133	
1964																
January	136	119*	123·0	+1·9	107·5	123·7	145·4	471	+ 24	+41	166	+11	— 1	146	123	..
February	137	121*	123·1	+1·2	108·2	123·9	145·7	451	— 20	+ 2	178	+12	+ 6	144	139	..
March	140	121*	123·6	+1·5	108·1	124·3	146·2	413	— 38	—19	202	+24	+10	145	141	..
April	146*	123*	124·7	+2·0	108·1	124·8	146·7	394	— 19	—20	212	+10	+14	146	127	..
May	150*	126*	125·7	+2·9	107·6	125·1	147·4	357	— 37	—23	227	+15	+ 9	144	140	..
June	152*	126*	126·2	+3·4	107·9*	125·1*	148·2	315	— 42	—33	251	+24	+13	152	132	..
July			126·2	+4·0	108·2*	125·4*	148·8	303	— 12	—15	250	— 1	+ 3	138	125	..
August					108·7*	125·5*		314	+ 11	+10	239	—11	— 9			

† NOT seasonally adjusted. * Provisional.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDICES

Renewed rise in materials prices

MATERIALS PRICES rose again moderately in July/August after the pause in the second quarter.

Prices of materials and fuel used in manufacturing industry were up by about 0.5 per cent compared with the second quarter.

Both the food and non-food sectors shared in the rise. In relation to the third quarter last year, materials prices in the food sector in July/August were up by some 8 per cent and in the non-food sector by about 5 per cent. In relation to the third quarter two

1. Materials purchased by broad sectors of industry—1954=100

(monthly averages)

1958 Standard Industrial Classification Minimum List Headings		1963			1964		1963	1964						
		2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	Aug.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.
Orders III to XVI	Basic materials and fuel used in manufacturing industry.	102·1	101·5	106·3	106·9	106·1*	100·2	107·0	106·3	106·4	105·6	106·1*	106·5*	106·8*
	Basic materials	97·5	96·8	102·1	102·7	101·9*	95·3	102·8	102·1	102·2	101·4	102·0*	102·4*	102·7*
	Fuel	137·5	137·8	138·5	138·2	138·3*	137·7	138·2	138·2	138·5	138·2	138·2*	138·2*	138·3*
Orders IV to XVI	Basic materials and fuel used in manufacturing industry, other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries	104·2	104·2	106·1	107·9	107·9*	104·1	108·2	108·1	108·1	107·6	107·9*	108·2*	108·7*
	Basic materials other than fuel	98·4	98·3	100·4	102·5	102·5*	98·2	102·7	102·9	102·8	102·2	102·6*	102·9*	103·5*
211 to 229	Materials and fuel used in the food manufacturing industries.	97·5	95·9	106·1	103·9	102·2*	92·4	103·7	101·7	102·3	101·6	102·6*	103·2*	103·2*
263 to 277	Materials and fuel used in the chemicals and allied industries.	106·9	107·9	109·0	109·9	110·4*	107·9	109·8	110·0	109·8	110·3	110·9*	111·3*	111·7*
331 to 349 (excluding 342)	Materials and fuel used in the mechanical engineering industries.	130·7	130·7	131·4	133·3	134·7*	130·7	133·3	133·9	134·6	134·8	134·8*	135·0*	135·4*
361	Materials and fuel used in the electrical machinery industry.	120·7	120·9	121·5	122·9	124·2*	120·8	122·8	123·5	124·1	124·3	124·2*	124·4*	124·8*
Order X	Materials and fuel used in the textile industries	95·6	96·0	100·1	102·4	99·2*	95·9	102·8	102·5	100·7	98·4	98·4*	97·7*	98·3*
Order XIV	Materials and fuel used in the timber industries	109·6	109·8	111·1	113·1	114·5*	109·9	113·1	113·5	114·3	114·6	114·8*	115·0*	115·1*
Order XV	Materials and fuel used in the paper industries	105·6	106·9	108·3	109·8	109·9*	106·9	109·8	109·8	109·9	109·9	109·9	109·8*	110·2*
Order XVII	Construction materials	121·4	122·3	123·1	124·1	125·4*	122·4	124·1	124·4	125·1	125·5	125·7	125·9*	126·1*
Part of Order XVII	House building materials	121·1	122·2	122·9	124·3	125·9*	122·2	124·3	124·7	125·6	125·9	126·2*	126·3*	126·4*

* Provisional figure.

2. Output of broad sectors of industry—1954=100

(monthly averages)

1958 Standard Industrial Classification Minimum List Headings		1963			1964		1963	1964						
		2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	Aug.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.
Orders III to XVI	All manufactured products: Total sales	119·5	119·9	120·8	121·6	123·2*	119·7	121·5	121·7	122·7	123·4	123·6*	123·9*	124·1*
	Home market sales	119·9	120·2	121·2	122·2	124·1*	120·0	122·2	122·3	123·5	124·3	124·4*	124·7*	125·0*
Orders IV to XVI	Products of manufacturing industries, other than food, drink and tobacco: Total sales	120·8	121·3	121·8	122·8	123·8*	121·2	122·7	123·0	123·6	123·8	124·1*	124·3*	124·3*
	Home market sales	121·8	122·1	122·6	124·0	125·0*	122·0	123·9	124·3	124·8	125·1	125·1*	125·4*	125·5*
211 to 229	Products of the food manufacturing industries: Home market sales	113·1	113·5	117·1	117·4	117·2	112·3	117·7	116·7	117·2	117·1	117·4	118·2*	118·6*
263 to 277	Chemicals and allied industries: Total sales	102·9	103·6	104·1	104·4	105·1*	103·5	104·4	104·6	105·0	105·2	105·2*	105·6*	105·7*
	Home market sales	104·5	104·7	105·2	105·7	106·5*	104·6	105·7	106·0	106·3	106·5	106·6*	107·0*	107·2*
311 and 312	Iron and steel industries: Total sales	128·7	128·7	128·8	129·0	129·1	128·7	129·0	129·0	129·0	129·2	129·1*	129·2*	129·3*
	†Home market sales	133·7	133·7	133·8	134·1	134·2	133·7	134·2	134·2	134·2	134·2	134·2	134·2*	134·4*
Order X	Textile industries other than clothing: Total sales	105·4	105·9	106·8	108·8	109·9	105·8	108·8	109·2	109·5	110·0	110·1	110·2*	110·3*
	Home market sales	103·6	104·0	104·9	106·7	107·5	103·9	106·8	107·1	107·2	107·5	107·8	108·0*	108·1*
Order XII	Clothing and footwear: Home market sales	110·6	110·8	111·0	111·9	112·3	110·8	111·9	112·0	112·1	112·4	112·5	112·7*	112·9*
Order XIV	Timber industries: Home market sales	112·1	112·3	113·3	115·5	116·8	112·3	115·7	116·0	116·5	116·9	116·9	117·2*	117·3*
481 to 483	Paper industries: Home market sales	111·3	111·7	112·2	113·5	113·9	111·8	113·5	113·7	113·7	114·0	114·1	114·3*	114·3*
Order XVI	New construction‡	126	126	126	127	127*			127			127*		

* Provisional figure. † The index for Blast Furnaces and Iron and Steel Melting and Rolling: Home Market Sales (Minimum List Headings 40, 41 of the 1948 Standard Industrial Classification) has been discontinued. An equivalent index is published in Table (3) (a) of this article under the title 'Other steel goods (excluding tubes)'. ‡ Index of building costs figures relate to average for the quarter.

years ago, just before the upturn in world materials prices, the increases are 10 and 7 per cent respectively.

Output prices continue to rise. The index for the non-food sector averaged 125.5 in July/August, compared with 125.0 in the second quarter and 122.1 in the third quarter of last year. Prices of the products of the food manufacturing industries, which had fluctuated marginally in the previous two quarters, rose by some 1 per cent, and were some 5 per cent more than a year earlier.

Materials and fuel used in broad sectors of industry

The rise in the index for the food sector in July/August was due largely to the re-introduction of a surcharge on sugar by the Sugar Board. Compared with the second quarter the indices for the broad industry groups within the non-food sector all increased further, with the exception of that for textiles, which was down by another 1 per cent, reflecting the lower level of wool prices. There were also further rises in the indices for construction materials and for house building materials.

Output of broad sectors of industry

Higher sugar prices were largely responsible for the increase in the index for home market sales of the products of the food manufacturing industries. The indices for the broad sectors within non-food manufacturing industry shown in Table 2 all increased further in July/August, although the increase in the iron and steel index was marginal.

3 (a). Commodities produced in the United Kingdom — 1954 = 100

Commodities are listed by industries (as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification 1958) whose principal products they are. The Standard Industrial Classification references appear in the annual article on wholesale price index numbers published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of February 21, 1964. (monthly averages)

	1963	1964			
	Aug.	Feb.	June	July	Aug.
Coal†	151·4	156·6	151·3	151·3*	153·7*
Slates‡	161·1	161·1	172·5	172·5	172·5
Salt	114·0	114·0	113·8	112·6	110·7
Flour	112·6	119·3	119·3	119·3	119·3
Sugar, refined	89·7	122·7	131·7	131·0	133·6
Chocolate and sugar confectionery	107·0	107·5	108·0	108·0	108·0*
Beer	107·1	107·3	117·2	117·2*	117·2*
Tobacco and cigarettes	126·8	126·8	136·4	136·4	138·4
Hard coke	164·0	164·0	164·0	164·0	164·0
Motor spirit, standard grade (including duty)	109·4	109·4	109·4	109·4	109·4
Medium fuel oil (950 secs.)	138·9	138·9	138·9	138·9	138·9
Lubricating oils and greases	128·4	128·4	129·5	129·5*	129·5*
General chemicals	99·5	99·9	100·3	100·3*	100·4*
Pharmaceutical chemicals	65·9	65·7	65·8	65·9*	66·0*
Pharmaceutical preparations	98·2	98·4	98·8	98·8*	99·4*
Toilet preparations	129·7	131·8	133·9	133·6*	133·7*
Paint for building and decorating	113·6	113·6	115·8	115·8	115·8*
Soap	135·3	137·5	138·0	139·4	141·5*
Soapless detergents	100·7	101·2	102·5	103·9	103·9*
Synthetic resins and plastic materials	76·8	76·6	76·5	76·5*	76·5*
Steel sheets	132·3	133·0	133·0	132·9	134·2
Tinplate	119·8	120·3	120·3	120·3	120·3
Other steel goods (excluding tubes)	133·4	133·8	133·8	133·8	133·8*
Steel tubes	138·8	140·6	140·9	141·0	141·2
Iron castings	142·8	145·7	145·7	145·7*	145·7*
Aluminium and aluminium alloy products:					
Extruded and drawn	132·3	138·8	142·2	142·2	142·2
Rolled	122·8	129·4	132·9	132·9	132·9
Castings	134·2	136·8	139·5	139·5	139·5
Forgings	128·7	133·9	135·6	135·6	135·6
Brass, ingot 65-35, B.S. 1400: B3, delivered	95·7	107·0	118·2	118·9	125·5
Photographic paper and films, etc.	124·7	125·4	125·4	125·4	125·4
Spectacles, etc.	122·4	122·4	125·8	125·8*	125·8*
Dental goods	131·0	131·9	136·7	137·2	137·2*
Gramophone records	138·5	138·5	138·5	138·5	138·5
Domestic electrical appliances	99·7	100·8	101·2	101·2*	101·2*
Perambulators, etc.	122·7	123·9	124·4	124·4	124·5
Tools and implements	138·0	141·8	144·2	144·2*	144·2*
Cutlery	130·4	131·7	132·1	132·1*	132·1*
Cutlery (other than razors and razor blades)	127·8	131·6	132·8	132·8	132·8*
Spoons and forks	143·0	147·3	147·2	148·9	148·9*
Galvanized cisterns, tanks and cylinders	151·1	157·1	157·1	157·1	163·3
Domestic hollow-ware	140·2	144·2	146·9	147·7	147·7
Domestic gas appliances	110·6	110·6	112·2	112·2	112·2
Cotton yarn	89·0	91·4	95·2	95·4	96·1
Spun rayon yarn	96·7	98·8	105·0	105·0	105·7*
Irish linen yarns (wetspun)	113·6	131·9	134·5	134·5	134·5*
Cotton cloth	94·9	97·4	100·5	101·4*	101·4*
Linen	113·2	126·9	128·5	127·9*	127·8*
Rayon and acetate fabric	110·8	112·2	114·4	116·8	117·4
Wool tops	90·3	99·2	90·8	88·7	90·2
Worsted yarns	98·1	103·2	98·8	97·4	98·2
Harris tweed	102·8	108·3	108·3	108·3	108·3
Serge cloth	97·4	102·9	102·4	101·5	101·1
Jute yarn	104·2	104·2	107·7	107·7*	107·7*
Jute piece-goods	106·2	112·4	112·4	112·4*	112·4*
Rope, twine and net	124·1	127·1	128·7	128·7*	128·9*
Hosiery and other knitted goods	96·7	98·0	98·9	98·9*	99·1*
Carpets and rugs	119·4	127·4	127·4	127·4	127·4*
Canvas goods and sacks	100·1	98·5	99·2	98·4	99·0
Leather for footwear	103·7	104·8	104·2	104·3*	104·3*
Travel goods	118·7	123·5	124·7	125·8*	125·8*
Made-up clothing	109·8	111·0	111·6	111·9*	112·1*
Weatherproof outerwear	101·9	102·5	102·6	102·8*	102·8*
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	111·5	113·0	113·0	113·3*	113·8*
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	108·0	109·7	110·4	110·4*	110·4*
Women's and girls' light outerwear	108·6	109·5	109·6	109·9*	110·3*
Footwear (excluding rubber)	112·3	113·0	113·5	113·5*	113·5*
Refractory goods, including bricks	144·6	145·4	145·4	145·4	145·4
Non-refractory goods, including bricks	126·5	127·1	129·1	129·4*	129·7*
Building bricks, common, other than fletton, *ex works.*	127·5	128·4	131·5	132·7*	132·7*
Building bricks, fletton common, *delivered.*	119·3	119·3	119·3	119·3	119·3
Electrical porcelain	123·8	128·4	128·4	128·4*	128·4*
Domestic china and earthenware	136·3	137·1	139·2	141·2*	142·0*
Glass (other than containers)	131·6	132·8	133·1	133·1*	133·1*
Glass containers	118·4	118·4	118·4	§123·2	123·4

* Provisional figure. † This index is based on prices ruling on the last day of the month.
§ Revised figure.
† Revised figure for May 1964 = 166·2.

3 (a). (*Continued*). Commodities produced in the United Kingdom — 1954 = 100

(monthly averages)

	1963	1964			
	Aug.	Feb.	June	July	Aug.
Cement, delivered	124·4	124·5	124·5	124·5	124·5
Abrasive paper and cloth	126·9	128·7	128·7	128·7	128·7
Cast stone and cast concrete products	109·0	111·6	112·8	112·8*	112·8*
Home-grown hardwood	101·5	101·9	102·2	103·3*	103·5*
Domestic furniture	116·6	119·0	119·9	119·9*	119·8*
Bedding, etc.	109·1	110·3	111·4	112·8	113·4*
Wooden boxes, packing cases, crates, etc.	115·4	118·8	119·1	119·4	119·6*
Paper and board	110·0	111·9	112·5	112·4*	112·4*
Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibreboard packing cases.	110·5	111·9	112·7	112·8	112·9*
Wallpaper	131·2	133·8	133·8	133·8	133·8*
Paper bags	116·2	118·4	118·4	118·4	118·4*
Manufactured stationery	118·4	119·6	119·7	120·4	120·4*

	1963	1964			
	Aug.	Feb.	June	July	Aug.
Other manufactures of paper and board	103·5	108·3	108·1	108·1	108·1*
Rubber tyres and tubes	123·4	123·4	123·4	123·4	123·4*
Rubber goods (other than tyres and tubes)	114·0	115·6	116·2	117·0*	117·0*
Rubber footwear	125·9	125·9	125·9*	125·9	125·9*
Linoleum and felt base	130·9	135·3	135·3	137·4	137·7*
Brushes and brooms	135·2	138·3	138·8	138·8*	138·8*
Toys and games	119·0	120·9	122·1	122·1*	122·1*
Sports equipment	133·8	133·4	133·9	133·9	133·9*
Pens and pencils	114·0	114·0	112·3	112·3*	112·3*
Other stationers' goods	126·9	130·3	130·3	130·3	130·3*
Plastic mouldings	103·5	103·7	103·8	103·7	103·4*

* Provisional figure.

3 (b). Commodities wholly or partly imported into the United Kingdom — 1954 = 100

(monthly averages)

	1963	1964			
	Aug.	Feb.	June	July	Aug.
Hides and skins	75·8	76·5	80·8	84·3	84·3*
Imported	82·1	85·9	88·0	91·2	91·2*
Native	66·4	62·4	70·0	73·9	73·9*
Non-ferrous metals:					
Aluminium, virgin ingot, delivered	115·4	117·9	123·1	123·1	123·1
Copper, ex-ship, wharf or warehouse†	94·2	101·2	117·9	124·7	145·8
Lead, ex-ship, wharf or warehouse†	69·5	83·9	92·7	102·0	113·2
Nickel, refined, delivered	131·9	131·9	131·9	131·9	131·9
Tin, ingot, min. 99·75 per cent, settlement price	125·7	154·1	164·5	173·9	176·7
Zinc, ex-ship, wharf or warehouse	97·6	125·4	165·6	178·6	160·1
Oils, resins and gums:					
Linseed oil, crude, naked, ex-works	106·0	120·3	123·4	125·4	125·4*
Palm oil, c.i.f., in bulk	97·5	100·2	100·9	101·2	101·2*
Whale oil, acid, soft, naked, ex-works	64·4	72·1	82·1	85·0	85·0*
Pyrites, c.i.f., United Kingdom ports	60·0	58·3	62·4	60·4	60·7
Rubber, No. 1 R.S.S. one month future	103·0	98·4	101·7	99·5	99·5*
Sulphur, crude (for acid making), c.i.f.	65·6	62·9	62·9	64·3	64·3

	1963	1964			
	Aug.	Feb.	June	July	Aug.
Textiles:					
Coir yarn, c.i.f. United Kingdom ports	157·0	156·8	157·6	154·0	154·5
Cotton, raw	70·9	72·8	72·6	72·6*	72·1*
Jute, raw, 'Export Firsts', c.i.f. Dundee‡	117·0	121·4	118·3	118·3	148·0
Jute, raw, 'Export Lightnings,' c.i.f. Dundee‡	112·0	115·6	114·7	114·7	148·0
Silk, raw, delivered mill	136·6	114·8	117·0	117·3	116·1*
Sisal, East Africa No. 1 Grade, c.i.f. London	172·7	172·7	172·7	164·3	154·3*
Wool, raw	87·8	102·6	91·4	90·1*	90·2*
Crossbred, medium and coarse, c.i.f. U.K.	100·9	119·0	106·3	106·3	108·5
Crossbred, fine, c.i.f. U.K.	90·7	106·1	94·1	93·2	93·2
Merino, c.i.f. U.K.	81·3	94·0	82·4	80·3	79·9
Timber:					
Imported hardwood (ex-yard or wharf)	109·9	111·3	112·9	113·1*	113·3*
Imported plywood (delivered to consumers)	99·9	101·2	101·9	102·0	102·0*
Imported softwood (delivered to consumers)	104·7	110·8	113·1	113·3	113·5
Woodpulp, imported	96·4	100·3	100·3	100·8*	100·8*

* Provisional figure.
† L.M.E. mean of buyers' and sellers' prices at close of morning session.
‡ New nomenclature.

NOTES ON WHOLESALE PRICES

The notes on index numbers of wholesale prices (1954 = 100) *are published only in the annual article, which normally appears in February. They were last published in the issue of February* 21, 1964.

Correspondence about wholesale price index numbers should be addressed to Statistics Division, Board of Trade, Room 102, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. Telephone inquiries should be made to City 5757, Ext. 7246 or 7216.

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SHIPPING MOVEMENT AT UNITED KINGDOM PORTS

Foreign and coastal trade movements in second quarter 1964

THE TOTAL NET TONNAGE of vessels in the foreign trade which entered and cleared United Kingdom ports with cargo during the second quarter of 1964 amounted to 41,246 thousand net tons: this was 3 per cent higher than the tonnage for the corresponding period in 1963. Commonwealth vessels accounted for 21,274 thousand net tons.

The net tonnage of foreign vessels entered and cleared with cargo during the quarter showed a small increase over the figures for the same period of 1963. Vessels flying the flag of Norway showed an increase of 387 thousand net tons (11 per cent increase) and those of Germany an increase of 268 thousand net tons (20 per cent increase). Tonnages of vessels under the Swedish, Italian, Greek and Panamanian flags showed marked decreases.

Entrances and clearances with cargo from and to Central and East Mediterranean showed an increase of 657 thousand net tons (32 per cent increase), from and to West and South Africa 279 thousand net tons (14 per cent increase) and from and to North America (Pacific) 148 thousand net tons (29 per cent increase). Entrances and clearances from and to East Africa, Persian Gulf and India and from and to South and Central America (Pacific) showed some decrease, 8 and 15 per cent respectively.

Arrivals and departures with cargo of vessels in the foreign trade at the ports of Middlesbrough, Milford Haven, Newport (Mon) and Belfast increased by 123, 145, 204 and 190 thousand net tons respectively whilst those at the ports of Liverpool and London decreased by 121 and 315 thousand net tons.

Total arrivals and departures with cargo in the coasting trade showed little change when compared with the same quarter of 1963 although there were some variations in the figures at individual ports, notably Hull and Swansea which showed an increase of 146 thousand net tons (50 per cent) and 120 thousand net tons (50 per cent) respectively.

Definitions

(1) The foreign trade statistics relate to voyages direct from any port abroad to a port in the United Kingdom, or *vice versa*, or from one port to another in the United Kingdom, so long as the vessel has on board cargo shipped abroad, or shipped in the United Kingdom for discharge abroad, or passengers from or for a port outside the United Kingdom.

The coasting trade statistics include vessels carrying only coastwise cargo or passengers from port to port in the United Kingdom, and vessels moving between these ports without at the time having on board cargo or passengers from or for a port abroad. For example, the coastwise movement in ballast includes foreign trade vessels which, having completed the discharge of cargo or passengers from abroad at one United Kingdom port, proceed coastwise to another port to load for the return voyage.

(2) Cargo figures relate to vessels which load or unload merchandise, bullion, specie or mail, except those loading or unloading only Government stores, bunkers or ships' stores.

(3) Ballast figures relate to all vessels other than those defined in (2) and include vessels loading or unloading only Government stores, bunkers, ships' stores or passengers.

(4) Vessels in the foreign trade, calling during the course of a single voyage at more than one port of the United Kingdom, are recorded as entered and cleared at one port only, but as arrived and departed at each port.

TABLE 1. **Foreign trade entrances and clearances with cargo**

	Entered				Cleared			
	Number of vessels	Total	Commonwealth (*a*)	Foreign	Number of vessels	Total	Commonwealth (*a*)	Foreign
		Thousand tons net				Thousand tons net		
1963 1st quarter	12,045	21,819	10,384	11,435	11,577	13,147	7,254	5,893
2nd quarter	14,527	25,105	12,202	12,903	12,594	14,829	8,175	6,654
3rd quarter	15,816	26,158	12,931	13,227	13,635	16,292	9,034	7,258
4th quarter	14,675	25,006	12,543	12,464	12,629	14,141	7,913	6,229
1964 1st quarter	14,828	23,754	11,398	12,356	12,873	13,006	6,962	6,043
2nd quarter	16,167	26,619	13,129	13,490	13,561	14,627	8,145	6,482

(*a*) Commonwealth and Irish Republic and South Africa.

TABLE 2. **Foreign trade entrances and clearances in ballast**

	Entered				Cleared			
	Number of vessels	Total	Commonwealth (*a*)	Foreign	Number of vessels	Total	Commonwealth (*a*)	Foreign
		Thousand tons net				Thousand tons net		
1963 1st quarter	3,974	5,281	2,397	2,884	4,694	14,519	6,164	8,355
2nd quarter	4,614	6,719	3,135	3,583	6,480	16,823	7,009	9,814
3rd quarter	5,800	8,106	4,086	4,019	8,038	18,215	8,173	10,042
4th quarter	3,583	5,232	2,406	2,826	5,506	15,708	6,703	9,005
1964 1st quarter	4,073	5,124	2,391	2,734	6,059	16,090	6,954	9,135
2nd quarter	4,800	6,312	3,098	3,214	7,592	18,289	8,006	10,283

(*a*) Commonwealth, Irish Republic and South Africa.

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TABLE 3. **Foreign trade entrances and clearances with cargo** Thousand tons net

Nationality of Vessels	Entered			Cleared		
	1963 2nd qtr.	1964 1st qtr.	1964 2nd qtr.	1963 2nd qtr.	1964 1st qtr.	1964 2nd qtr.
Commonwealth (*a*):						
Registered in United Kingdom	11,554	10,848	12,511	7,681	6,528	7,614
,, Canada	6	4	3	6	—	7
,, Other Countries (*a*)	643	546	614	488	435	524
Total Commonwealth (*a*)	12,202	11,398	13,129	8,175	6,962	8,145
Soviet	194	169	205	111	63	92
Finnish	147	143	166	99	98	89
Swedish	1,010	800	875	321	343	289
Norwegian	2,538	2,678	2,910	1,035	897	1,050
Danish	633	675	662	406	318	422
Polish	41	51	73	39	59	46
German	816	803	1,024	545	607	605
Dutch	2,034	1,716	2,020	1,465	1,426	1,373
Belgian	441	440	502	412	374	393
French	1,133	791	1,216	702	569	756
Spanish	121	182	169	89	162	163
Italian	452	390	243	49	21	16
Yugoslav	36	36	37	17	15	23
Greek	583	562	392	122	67	139
United States of America	747	784	828	737	621	645
Panamanian	280	261	237	104	60	35
Liberian	1,302	1,472	1,423	148	67	57
Other	397	401	506	255	276	288
Total Foreign	12,903	12,356	13,490	6,654	6,043	6,482
TOTAL	25,105	23,754	26,619	14,829	13,006	14,627
Trading Areas						
Irish Republic	1,146	1,033	1,192	1,152	1,064	1,127
Northern Europe (Foreign)	5,398	5,747	6,067	5,484	4,988	5,101
Europe (Atlantic) and Western Mediterranean Countries	2,661	2,175	2,836	1,967	1,654	1,979
Central and Eastern Mediterranean Countries	1,644	2,682	2,291	420	436	430
West and South Africa	1,402	1,598	1,660	613	724	634
East Africa, Persian Gulf, India	4,580	3,606	4,118	726	669	737
Eastern Asia and Islands in the Pacific	683	679	603	510	524	513
Australasia	869	857	931	481	598	498
North America (Atlantic Coast)	3,449	2,008	3,667	2,595	1,374	2,567
West Indies and Central America (Atlantic Coast)	2,246	2,184	2,157	328	393	458
South America (Atlantic Coast)	487	494	444	306	336	313
South and Central America (Pacific Coast)	149	194	128	91	83	76
North America (Pacific Coast)	362	473	469	152	161	193
Other Areas	31	25	56	3	1	2
Total Commonwealth Countries (*a*)	9,233	7,551	9,364	3,955	3,471	4,058
Total Foreign Countries	15,872	16,204	17,254	10,874	9,535	10,569
TOTAL	25,105	23,754	26,619	14,829	13,006	14,627

(*a*) Commonwealth, Irish Republic and South Africa.

(*Continued on next page*)

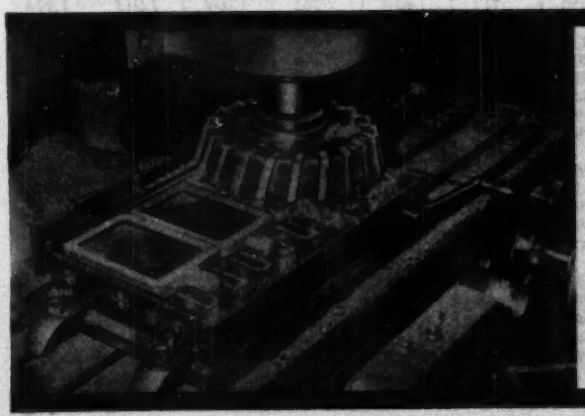

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TABLE 4. **Foreign trade: Arrivals and departures at principal ports**

Thousand tons net

PORT	Arrived						Departed					
	With cargo			With cargo and in ballast			With cargo			With cargo and in ballast		
	1963 2nd qtr.	1964 1st qtr.	1964 2nd qtr.	1963 2nd qtr.	1964 1st qtr.	1964 2nd qtr.	1963 2nd qtr.	1964 1st qtr.	1964 2nd qtr.	1963 2nd qtr.	1964 1st qtr.	1964 2nd qtr.
Blyth	1	3	3	34	25	17	38	25	17	50	31	22
Bristol	1,049	1,051	1,116	1,076	1,100	1,148	118	117	144	1,059	954	1,039
Cardiff	417	415	424	498	489	492	180	165	165	622	592	596
Dover	924	872	946	1,876	1,320	2,012	868	843	874	1,826	1,304	1,994
Falmouth (inc. Truro)	3	6	12	229	324	270	3	1	4	437	447	376
Folkestone	186	143	178	335	166	307	155	151	143	312	181	308
Grimsby (inc. Immingham)	558	663	599	795	813	747	348	269	251	786	780	805
Harwich	928	937	993	976	956	1,048	938	950	1,014	981	973	1,054
Holyhead	336	280	329	351	291	339	337	286	320	345	293	331
Hull	1,233	1,095	1,209	1,382	1,228	1,374	491	469	510	1,303	1,231	1,285
Lancaster	107	160	79	113	167	81	18	4	4	87	105	64
Liverpool	3,910	3,351	3,907	4,692	4,078	4,665	2,010	1,842	1,892	4,524	4,279	4,567
London	7,515	7,222	7,383	9,496	9,195	9,315	3,939	3,799	3,756	9,112	9,067	9,112
Manchester (inc. Runcorn)	1,329	1,440	1,333	1,410	1,512	1,430	491	467	471	1,290	1,323	1,324
Middlesbrough	521	783	746	820	1,065	1,017	554	472	452	946	1,081	1,104
Milford Haven	822	1,104	1,050	1,010	1,247	1,200	190	119	107	949	1,210	1,126
Newhaven	120	47	182	152	53	197	121	50	193	147	52	204
Newport (Mon.)	278	308	351	435	462	544	205	270	336	424	489	556
Plymouth	131	67	71	348	148	179	74	36	30	380	166	192
Southampton	4,408	3,073	4,397	5,750	3,777	5,550	2,306	1,353	2,278	5,718	3,766	5,527
Swansea	321	325	313	719	750	690	633	617	608	908	861	818
Tyne ports	593	555	639	1,043	843	918	440	375	446	1,118	1,020	1,077
Glasgow	1,159	1,342	1,243	1,353	1,552	1,461	732	711	738	1,457	1,615	1,542
Grangemouth	280	274	249	428	396	360	316	303	293	403	458	465
Greenock	223	100	206	450	400	548	193	25	147	453	399	548
Leith	227	174	241	228	183	249	82	93	86	207	162	226
Belfast	419	425	558	468	450	603	82	86	133	433	341	458
Other ports	2,041	1,869	2,338	2,518	2,351	2,807	1,146	1,027	1,248	2,481	2,273	2,726
TOTAL	30,040	28,083	31,096	38,985	35,339	39,567	17,008	14,925	16,660	38,762	35,451	39,445

TABLE 5. **Coasting trade: Arrivals and departures at principal ports**

Thousand tons net

PORT	Arrived						Departed					
	With cargo			With cargo and in ballast			With cargo			With cargo and in ballast		
	1963 2nd qtr.	1964 1st qtr.	1964 2nd qtr.	1963 2nd qtr.	1964 1st qtr.	1964 2nd qtr.	1963 2nd qtr.	1964 1st qtr.	1964 2nd qtr.	1963 2nd qtr.	1964 1st qtr.	1964 2nd qtr.
Blyth	4	5	6	586	583	596	576	577	598	581	585	604
Bristol	262	286	283	431	383	471	124	140	189	462	540	557
Cardiff	65	76	107	312	269	356	70	79	66	202	174	260
Cowes	545	544	532	1,233	909	1,226	506	521	496	1,232	921	1,226
Falmouth	38	40	50	280	239	241	22	30	27	62	68	79
Hartlepool	2	3	14	211	219	169	205	185	154	224	198	171
Hull	245	223	280	328	405	435	44	151	155	354	475	482
Immingham	131	111	68	293	293	226	131	132	113	288	273	290
Lancaster	370	303	357	423	346	396	397	392	395	434	412	413
Liverpool	693	683	746	1,015	1,015	1,050	717	610	745	1,099	1,013	1,174
London	2,171	1,997	1,815	2,819	2,588	2,436	701	548	683	2,949	2,723	2,687
Manchester	197	233	291	335	353	404	221	194	244	370	441	464
Middlesbrough	129	95	86	391	341	314	89	137	107	243	278	255
Milford Haven	97	163	67	457	646	549	604	673	620	668	690	635
Newport (Mon.)	79	77	95	181	171	196	45	48	65	150	156	156
Portsmouth	112	107	100	781	676	794	21	20	21	785	675	785
Preston	228	254	261	255	287	284	216	219	252	273	285	304
Southampton	788	522	740	1,485	1,410	1,453	1,288	1,230	1,204	1,435	1,401	1,404
Sunderland	57	73	57	645	557	496	520	453	401	604	550	471
Swansea	62	42	50	438	468	496	178	269	310	236	308	365
Tyne ports	163	144	169	1,171	943	903	677	481	433	1,027	764	786
Glasgow	309	304	352	490	517	567	189	236	205	436	432	483
Belfast	1,453	1,499	1,424	1,550	1,560	1,516	1,165	1,176	1,216	1,580	1,564	1,571
Other ports	2,924	2,823	3,228	4,248	3,886	4,745	1,975	1,856	2,326	4,291	3,899	4,687
TOTAL	11,124	10,605	11,178	20,356	19,064	20,319	10,681	10,357	11,025	19,983	18,824	20,307

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Orders in the textile and clothing industries

THE VOLUME of orders on hand in the textile and clothing industries considered as a group fell seasonally in July and at the end of the month was 5 per cent less than at the end of June.

Compared with a year earlier deliveries were 8 per cent more, but the rate of receipt of net new orders was 5 per cent less.

Sharp month-to-month changes in the rate at which orders are received, however, should not by themselves be taken to imply similar sharp changes in production; they may, for example lead to changes in the length of order books or the level of stocks.

Textile and clothing industries (a)
Index numbers of the volume of totsl orders and deliveries (b)

	Orders-on-hand (end of period)	Net new orders (c)	Deliveries (c)
	April 1959 = 100	Average 1959 deliveries = 100	Average 1959 deliveries = 100
1960	136	103	103
1961	104	91	99
1962	100	92	93
1963	117	100	95
1963 1st quarter	100	95	94
2nd quarter	105	96	93
3rd quarter	100	89	93
4th quarter	117	118	102
1964 1st quarter	121	103	99
2nd quarter*	126	101	97
1963 May	105	105	94
June	105	92	94
July	103	80	86
1964 May*	126	104	96
June*	126	94	95
July*	120	76	93

(a) Wool, hosiery (and other knitted goods), made-up clothing and the spinning, weaving and merchant converting section of the cotton and man-made fibre industries.
(b) At constant (average 1958) prices.
(c) These indices have been adjusted to allow for differences in the length of calendar months but not for holidays or for any other seasonal variations.
* Provisional.

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SHIPPING MOVEMENT AT UK PORTS, *continued*

TABLE 6. **Coasting trade**

	Arrived with cargo			Departed with cargo		
	No. of vessels	Commonwealth (a)	Foreign	No. of vessels	Commonwealth (a)	Foreign
		Thous. tons net			Thous. tons net	
1963 1st quarter.	19,324	9,112	1,668	18,741	8,720	1,668
2nd quarter	20,732	9,621	1,504	19,421	9,217	1,464
3rd quarter	21,171	9,562	1,274	19,717	9,080	1,356
4th quarter	19,629	9,245	1,412	18,456	8,772	1,551
1964 1st quarter.	20,221	9,093	1,513	19,023	8,763	1,594
2nd quarter	21,190	9,759	1,419	19,910	9,411	1,614

(a) Commonwealth, Irish Republic and South Africa.

Production in the cotton industry

THE VOLUME of production in the cotton industry in July was 3 per cent more than in July 1963.

Statistics issued by the Cotton Board show that in the seven months January-June output of single yarn and the amount of yarn doubled were each 5 per cent more than in the same period last year. The yardage of cloth woven was 4 per cent more.

(All figures are weekly averages)

	Single-yarn (a)		Double-yarn		Woven cloth	
	Cotton yarn (b)	Spun man-made fibre yarns and mixture yarn, inc. waste	Cotton yarn	Other	Cotton	Man-made fibre and mixtures
	Million lb.				Million lin. yds.	
1958†	11·91	2·86	3·07	1·32	27·0	11·3
1959	11·66	2·92	3·18	1·49	24·7	11·4
1960	11·46	2·98	3·30	1·66	24·9	11·9
1961	10·66	2·55	2·82	1·52	23·8	11·7
1962	9·46	2·30	2·50	1·64	20·1	10·9
1963	9·40	2·44	2·53	2·06	19·5	10·8
1963 January*	9·58	2·37	2·52	1·99	19·3	11·0
February	9·90	2·50	2·56	2·10	20·2	11·5
March	9·94	2·57	2·68	2·10	20·4	11·8
April	8·96	2·30	2·48	1·99	19·0	10·8
May*	10·21	2·63	2·76	2·31	20·9	11·4
June	8·31	2·20	2·31	1·77	19·7	10·7
July*	7·59	1·82	2·16	1·94	13·7	8·0
August	9·61	2·45	2·38	2·05	20·5	10·3
September	9·16	2·42	2·47	2·01	19·5	10·4
October*	10·22	2·75	2·74	2·22	21·2	11·5
November	10·31	2·85	2·81	2·26	21·7	11·8
December	9·00	2·50	2·42	1·90	18·7	10·3
1964 January*	9·94	2·74	2·65	2·21	20·1	11·5
February	10·22	2·89	2·73	2·30	21·1	12·1
March*	9·39	2·63	2·49	2·15	19·5	11·3
April	10·35	2·94	2·79	2·45	21·1	12·5
May	10·23	2·87	2·70	2·42	20·7	12·1
June*	8·14	2·35	2·26	2·05	20·3	11·5
July	8·15	2·14	2·26	2·09	12·2	8·1

(a) Spun in the cotton industry. (b) Including yarns wholly of cotton and of cotton waste, cotton yarn spun on condenser system and mixture yarns of cotton and cotton waste.
* Average of five weeks. † 53-week period.

Output of the wool textile industry

THE VOLUME of production in the wool textile industry in July was 3 per cent less than in July 1963.

Figures issued by the Wool Industry Bureau of Statistics show that, if allowance is made for the length of the working month, production of tops was 18 per cent less and deliveries of worsted yarn 2 per cent less than in July 1963. Deliveries of woven fabrics (excluding blankets) were 2 per cent more.

	Consumption	Production			Deliveries		
	Raw wool (clean weight)	Tops (a)	Woollen yarn (b)	Worsted yarn	Woven fabrics (excluding blankets)(c)		Blankets (b)
					Woollen	Worsted	
Quarterly average	Million lb.				Million sq. yds.		
1958	111·1	74·2	72·0	51·6	48·7	38·5	7·1
1959	127·3	87·1	78·3	58·0	51·6	39·7	7·7
1960	120·3	79·8	75·8	61·2	49·4	42·4	7·8
1961	118·0	80·0	70·3	61·6	45·8	42·4	8·4
1962	112·1	73·7	72·5	57·3	43·9	38·1	8·2
1963	114·5	76·0	78·3	59·9	44·2	37·2	8·8
1963 1st quarter	121·6	80·9	80·0	60·9	40·5	39·8	9·1
2nd quarter	118·7	79·5	79·0	58·9	42·2	35·5	7·1
3rd quarter	102·8	68·8	71·0	55·8	46·5	34·3	8·5
4th quarter	114·9	74·7	83·0	64·2	47·6	39·1	10·3
1964 1st quarter	117·9	77·9	84·0	61·9	41·9	39·1	8·4
2nd quarter	110·1	70·4	83·0	59·5	45·6	37·1	6·8
1963 May	44·4	29·8	..	22·3	15·9	13·6	2·5
June	35·7	23·7	..	17·8	14·1	10·7	2·0
July	38·7	27·2	..	19·9	17·3	12·6	2·3
1964 May	33·8	21·2	..	18·8	14·5	11·4	2·0
June	36·5	23·3	..	20·0	16·9	12·9	2·6
July	34·0	22·2	..	18·6	17·4	11·7	2·2

(a) Including hair. (b) Estimated. (c) Woven, woollen fabrics include fabrics which are mainly woollen by weight of components and, similarly, woven worsted fabrics include fabrics which are mainly worsted by weight of components.

Retail stocks in July

THE VALUE of retail stocks at the end of July was 4 per cent higher than the corresponding year earlier figure, compared with 6 per cent in June and 4 per cent in May.

After allowing for seasonal factors, the level of the value of stocks showed a decrease, but too much value should not be attached to the figures for a single month.

In volume terms, stocks showed an increase of 1 per cent compared with a year earlier.

Estimates of changes in total retail stocks

(At cost at end of month). Index numbers (end 1956 = 100) and percentage changes on a year earlier.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
(a) At current prices												
1956. . .	96	100	101	102	102	100	97	95	101	109	114	100
1957. . .	100	105	107	109	110	107	104	103	107	117	123	107
1958. . .	105	109	111	112	112	109	106	106	110	119	123	109
1959. . .	108	111	112	114	115	114	111	109	114	123	129	115
1960. . .	113	119	123	124	126	125	120	118	123	131	136	120
1961. . .	119	124	129	131	132	131	126	124	128	136	142	125
1962. . .	124	128	135	137	139	135	132	130	133	144	151	133
1963. . .	130	134	142	142	143	139	135	133	135	147	157	137
1964. . .	139	141	147	150	149	148	139					
1961. . .	+9	+5	+5	+5	+4	+5	+5	+5	+4	+4	+4	+4
1962. . .	+5	+3	+5	+4	+6	+2	+4	+5	+4	+6	+7	+7
1963. . .	+5	+4	+5	+4	+3	+3	+2	+2	+1	+2	+4	+3
1964. . .	+6	+5	+4	+6	+4	+6	+4					
(b) At constant (Dec. 1956) prices												
1956. . .	99	103	103	104	103	101	98	96	102	110	115	100
1957. . .	100	104	106	108	109	106	113	102	106	115	121	105
1958. . .	104	107	109	110	110	107	104	104	108	117	121	107
1959. . .	106	109	110	113	113	113	110	108	112	121	127	113
1960. . .	111	117	122	122	124	123	117	116	120	128	133	117
1961. . .	116	121	125	127	127	126	121	118	122	129	134	118
1962. . .	117	121	127	129	130	125	122	120	123	133	139	122
1963. . .	121	123	131	131	132	129	124	122	124	135	144	126
1964. . .	127	128	134	136	134	133	125					
1961. . .	+4	+3	+3	+3	+2	+3	+3	+2	+1	+1	+1	nil
1962. . .	+1	nil	+2	+2	+2	+1	nil	+2	+1	+3	+4	+4
1963. . .	+3	+2	+3	+3	+2	+3	+2	+2	+1	+2	+3	+3
1964. . .	+5	+4	+2	+4	+2	+3	+1					

(A description of the basis and construction of these estimates was given on page 1288 of the *Board of Trade Journal* of December 19, 1958.)

Lumitype 540 photocomposing equipment being loaded into a chartered aircraft at Gatwick to be flown direct to Barcelona for a trade typesetting house Composicion Mecanica Fort. With exports running at over 80 per cent of their production Crosfields use air freight services extensively and when necessary charter aircraft to meet a tight delivery date. Many deliveries within Europe are also made direct by their own vehicles.

Registrations of British and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Board of Trade under the Films Act, 1960, during the week ended Friday September 11, 1964.
Br/E indicates that the film is a British quota film

Title of Film	Registered in the name of	Maker's Name	Registered No.	Playing Time Minutes	Date of Registration
BRITISH					
The Comedy Man	British Lion Films Ltd.	Grayfilms Ltd.	Br/E 29701	92	September 7
Muloorina	R. H. R. Productions Ltd.	R. H. R. Productions Ltd.	Br/E 29705	27	September 8
Movietone News 1839A	Twentieth Century Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.	Br/E 29436	7	September 11
Movietone News 1840	" "	" "	Br/E 29437	8	September 11
Movietone News 1840A	" "	" "	Br/E 29438	9	September 11
Pathe News 64-73	Warner-Pathe Distubutors Ltd.	Associated British Pathe Ltd.	Br/E 29548	7	September 11
Pathe News 64-74	" "	" "	Br/E 29549	7	September 11
Pathe News 64-75	" "	" "	Br/E 29550	8	September 11
FOREIGN					
Lord of the Flies	British Lion Films Ltd.	Continental Distributing Films Inc.	F 29700	91	September 7
Heaven Sent (Un Drole de Paroissien)	Connoisseur Films Ltd.	Les Films d'Art, Paris	F 29702	82	September 8
The Engagement (I Fidanzati)	" "	Titanus s.p.a., Rome	F 29703	76	September 8
Le Haricot	" "	Societe C.A.P.A.C., Paris	F 29704	17	September 8
The Violinist	Columbia Pictures Corp. Ltd.	Pintoff Productions Inc. and Crossbow Productions Inc.	F 29706	8	September 10
Guns of Diablo	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Pictures Ltd.	Boris Ingster of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Inc.	F 29707	56	September 10
Battle of the Spartans	Regal Films International Ltd.	Jolly Film, Rome	F 29708	93	September 11
Gold Dust Bandit	Twentieth Century Fox Film Co. Ltd.	Terrytoons Inc.	F 29709	5	September 11
The Curse of the Living Corpse	" "	An Iselin-Tenney Production	F 29710	78	September 11
The Horror of Party Beach	" "	" "	F 29711	72	September 11
Molecular Mix-up	Twentieth Century Fox Film Co Ltd.	Terrytoons Inc.	F 29712	6	September 11
Outer Galaxy Gazette	" "	" "	F 29713	6	September 11
Search for Misery	" "	" "	F 29714	6	September 11
Adventure by the Sea	" "	"	F 29715	6	September 11

ADVERTISEMENT INQUIRIES FOR THE JOURNAL

Inquiries from the London Postal Area concerning the insertion of advertisements in the *Board of Trade Journal* should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office, Room D.94, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1 (City 7876, Ext. 147).

Inquiries from other parts of the United Kingdom should be addressed to Cowlishaw & Lawrence (Advertising) Ltd., Memorial Hall Bldgs., 16 Farringdon Street, London, E.C.4 (City 2718).

Turnover in the catering trades in July

THE TOTAL TURNOVER of the catering trades in July was 10 per cent higher than a year earlier. Although much higher than the 4 per cent increase in June, the increase in July was much the same as that (9 per cent) in May and June, which are better taken together because of the varying dates of Whitsun, and rather higher than the increase of 6 per cent in March and April, which were similarly affected by the varying dates of Easter. The larger increases in recent months, however, are partly due to higher prices resulting from increases in the Budget in the duty on alcoholic drink and tobacco which had their full effect on the figures from May onwards. (There were increases of 11 and 10 per cent in January and February this year but turnover was exceptionally low during the corresponding months of 1963 because of the cold spell.)

Each of the broad kinds of business, with the exception of canteens and catering contractors, had noticeably larger increases in turnover in July than in June. Canteens and catering contractors had an increase of 4 per cent in July compared with an increase of 6 per cent in June.

Catering trades

Index numbers of turnover per week and percentage changes on a year earlier (a)

1960 = 100

Kind of business (Turnover in 1960 £ million)	Year	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
TOTAL ALL CATERERS: (£1,290 million)	1961	107	90	109	124	108	87	88	94	101	108	115	124	130	118	106	98	117
	1962	112	93	115	129	112	93	94	96	108	109	125	131	136	121	112	102	119
	1963	117	96	119	134	119	94	93	100	111	113	130	136	142	126	118	109	126
	1964		105	127			104	102	109	115	130	135	149					
	1963	+4	+1	+4	+4	+6	Nil	−2	+4	+3	+3	+4	+5	+5	+4	+6	+7	+6
	1964	+8(b)	+10	+7			+11	+10	+9	+3	+15	+4	+10					
Licensed hotels and holiday camps (£169 million)	1961	107	72	112	149	95	66	68	78	93	107	130	149	161	138	113	82	91
	1962	113	77	119	158	98	71	74	84	98	109	143	161	169	146	117	87	93
	1963	118	76	124	167	107	69	72	85	103	113	149	169	184	151	128	94	100
	1964		86	138			79	82	97	108	133	161	189					
	1963	+5	Nil	+4	+6	+9	−3	−2	+2	+5	+3	+5	+5	+8	+4	+10	+7	+8
	1964	+10(b)	+13	+10			+15	+13	+13	+5	+18	+7	+12					
Restaurants, cafés, etc., and fish and chip shops (£307 million)	1961	106	90	109	126	99	88	88	94	100	108	117	127	138	116	101	97	98
	1962	109	94	112	130	102	92	93	98	104	107	123	130	141	120	106	100	103
	1963	114	98	117	135	109	89	92	99	108	110	129	134	147	125	112	106	109
	1964		101	124			97	99	106	111	126	133	146					
	1963	+4	Nil	+4	+4	+7	−3	−3	+4	+4	+4	+5	+3	+4	+5	+6	+6	+9
	1964	+7(b)	+8	+6			+9	+8	+7	+3	+14	+5	+9					
Public houses (£711 million)	1961	109	92	108	120	114	89	90	95	103	109	112	120	128	113	106	99	113
	1962	114	97	116	125	119	97	97	98	108	110	126	128	138	118	113	104	118
	1963	118	98	119	130	125	98	98	101	115	113	128	133	137	122	119	112	121
	1964		109	127			111	105	113	116	132	132	147					
	1963	+3	+1	+3	+4	+6	+1	−3	+4	+1	+3	+3	+5	+4	+4	+5	+7	+5
	1964	+9(b)	+12	+7			+13	+12	+11	+1	+17	+4	+10					
Canteens and catering contractors (£102 million)	1961	105	108	103	99	111	109	108	105	104	104	102	103	87	105	110	113	109
	1962	108	113	106	101	113	113	114	111	104	111	104	103	90	109			110
	1963	115	120	113	106	119	119	122	120	111	119	111	108	96	112	119	125	115
	1964		120	121			119	122	119	124	121	118	113					
	1963	+6	+7	+7	+4	+6	+5	+6	+8	+7	+7	+6	+6	+6	+2	+5	+6	+5
	1964	+3(b)	Nil	+6			Nil	Nil	−1	+12	+2	+6	+4					

(a) The periods covered by the index numbers consist of either four or five weeks, each quarter being divided into three 'monthly' periods of four, four and five weeks respectively. The period covered by July 1964 sales was the four weeks from July 5, 1964, to August 1, 1964, the corresponding period in 1963 was from June 30, 1963, to July 27, 1963.
(b) Cumulative figure for January to July compared with corresponding period of 1963.

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Government surplus sales by auction

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (AIR FORCE DEPARTMENT)

1964	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
Sept. 24 & 25	The sale will include miscellaneous stores and equipment, miscellaneous furniture, flying clothing lockers, wall mirrors, miscellaneous mirrors, filing, medicine, toilet and steel cabinets, linoleum, oil stoves, electric fires, carpet sweepers, kitchen utensils, cutlery, miscellaneous jugs and glasses, port and sherry decanters, miscellaneous crockery, electric kettles and irons, cutlery baskets, and bread boards, office safes, sheets, pillow slips, white blankets, pillows, coloured blankets, curtains, cupboards, rugs, various clocks, M.T. vehicles, carpets, bedroom suites.	Royal Air Force, Aird Uig, Timsgarry, Isle of Lewis.	Angus MacDonald Ltd., Stornaway, Isle of Lewis.
Sept. 29	The sale will include timber, Nissen, and Seco huts, brick and concrete buildings, lamp standards, telegraph poles, 6 x 12,000-gallon fuel tanks, these are at Folkingham only, and miscellaneous stores and cables.	Royal Air Force Station, Folkingham, and Melton Mowbray.	Escritt & Barrell, Elmer House, Grantham. (Tel. Grantham 1035).
Oct. 7	Miscellaneous stores and equipment	No. 16 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Stafford.	South & Stubbs (AFD1), 28 Eastgate Street, Stafford. (Tel. Stafford 2331).
	The sale will include white woollen blankets, Leyland motor spares, aero engine spares, including Pratt & Whitney spares, textiles, parachute webbing and packs, Millar's plant spares, Firestone tyres and tubes, Scammell brake drums, miscellaneous fire equipment, turbo starters, Land Rover spares, furniture, Humber motor spares, bearings for Pratt & Whitney engines, Ford engines and spares, Standard motor spares, nylon webbing, miscellaneous electrical equipment, Thorneycroft and Bedford spares, Austin spares, Rootes spares, Coles crane spares, miscellaneous plant spares, a/c magnetos, nylon cord, old batteries, David Brown spares, Tasker spares, old mats, carpets, Ford V8 engines, Leyland power units, trolleys, engine cases and stand pipes.		
Oct. 14	The sale will include Romney, Blister and Nissen huts, Marston shed and Laing buildings.	Rufforth Airfield, York	M. Tomlinson & Son, 24 High Street, Wetherby. (Tel. Wetherby 2748/9).
Oct. 28	The sale will include hangars, houses, workshops, offices, 30 acres of land with planning permission for industrial use, also 6 timber huts and 2 Seco huts for removal.	Kirkbride Airfield, Cumberland	J. M. Richardson & Son, 1 Cecil Street, Carlisle. (Tel. Carlisle 21187).
Oct. 29	Miscellaneous stores and equipment	No. 25 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Hartlebury.	Nock & Joseland (AFD1), Bank Buildings, Kidderminster, Worcs. (Tel. Kidderminster 2053).
Nov. 5	Miscellaneous stores and equipment	No. 14 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Carlisle.	Harrison & Hetherington Ltd. (AFD1), Botchergate, Carlisle. (Tel. Carlisle 26292/3).

Catalogues for the above sales may be obtained within 14 days of the advertised date of the sale, on application to the auctioneers. Catalogues for sales held at Maintenance Units cost 1s. 0d. each (*Postal Orders only*), all other catalogues free.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (ARMY DEPARTMENT)

1964	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
Sept. 24	Diesel and petrol generators, charging sets, theodolites, telescopes, binoculars and miscellaneous stores.	Wem., Shropshire	Hall Wateridge & Owen Ltd. (Dept. L), High Street, Shrewsbury. (Tel. 2081).
Sept. 29	Passenger, load carrying and dual purpose vehicles, earthmoving, road making and mobile lifting equipment, plant ancillaries and spares, trailers and motor cycles.	Ruddington, Nottingham	Walker, Walton & Hanson, (Dept. L), Byard Lane, Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham. (Tel. 54272).
Oct. 6	Machine tools and miscellaneous stores	Manchester	J. H. Norris & Son (Dept. L), 380 Deansgate, Knott Hill, Manchester 3. (Tel. Deansgate 3176).

Catalogues for each sale shown above may be obtained from the appropriate auctioneer 14 days prior to the date of sale. Price 1s. 0d. (*Postal Orders only*).

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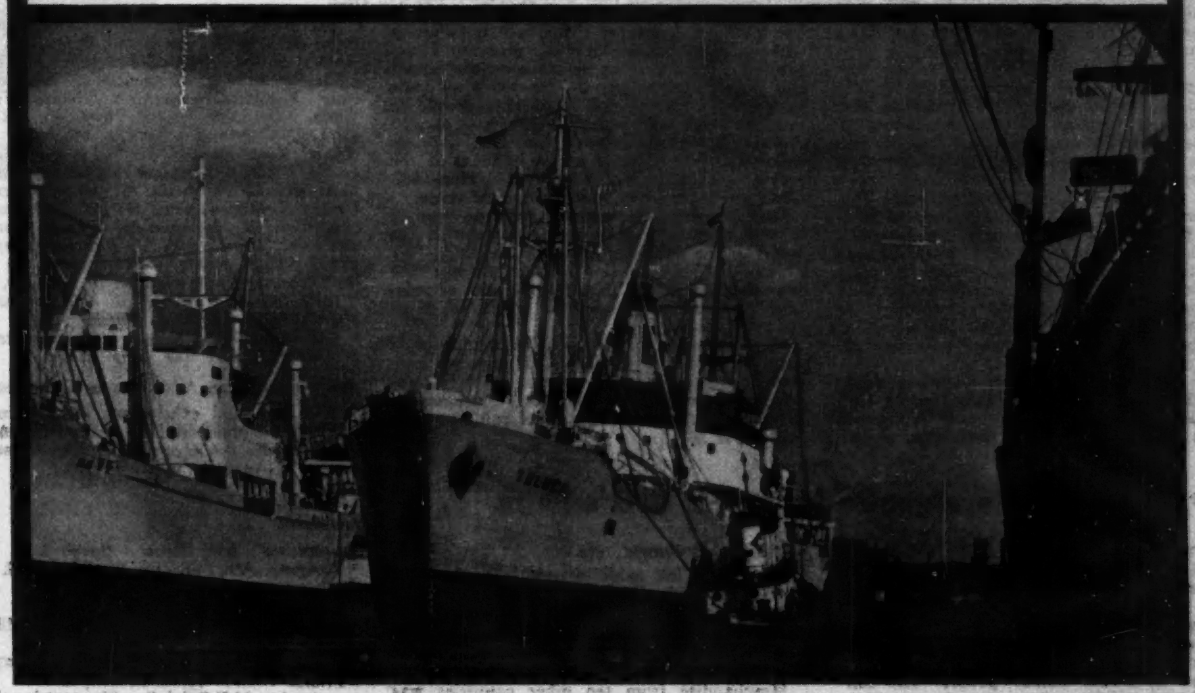

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Exhibitions and Fairs

Minister of State visits Hungarian consumer goods exhibition

'ANGLO-HUNGARIAN trade is developing well,' said Mr. Edward du Cann, Minister of State, Board of Trade, at the opening of the Hungarian fortnight at Selfridges, London, on September 14, 'in 1959 our total trade was £7¼ million. Last year, 1963, the total trade increased by nearly 80 per cent to £13.3 million.'

The Minister of State went on to say that the figures for the first seven months of 1964 showed Hungarian exports to Britain at over £4 million (an increase of over 40 per cent on the same period for last year) and British exports at over £5 million (or 11 per cent over last year). It looked as if 1964 would be a record year for Anglo-Hungarian trade.

After referring to his recent visit to Hungary, the Minister of State said that the point of special significance about the Hungarian Exhibition was that more and more the main problems of Anglo-Hungarian trade were becoming problems of trade promotion. As trade increased, greater sophistication of selling techniques would become increasingly important.

'Just as British exporters have to adapt themselves to trading with State Trading Corporations in Hungary, so our Hungarian friends are having to adapt themselves to selling in the unaccustomed tough competitive atmosphere of a free market economy,' he continued. 'We are very conscious of the plans of the Hungarian Government for industrialization. I am confident that British manufacturers are well placed by their competitiveness and by the excellence of their manufacturing techniques to assist in this process. I am similarly confident that British consumer goods can play a great part in the years to come in similarly helping the Hungarian people to improve their standard of living.'

Mr. Du Cann continued that HM Government was very pleased at the success of the recent negotiations with the Hungarian Government for the liberalization of trade.

'Her Majesty's Government believes strongly in the expansion of peaceful trade with the countries of Eastern Europe,' he said. 'We believe that an expansion of trade plays a vital part in encouraging the improvement of relations between East and West which all of us want so much.'

The 'Window on Hungary' exhibition, said to be the biggest display of Hungarian consumer goods ever held in this country, was officially opened by Hungarian Ambassador Mr. Jeno Incze. The display will continue until September 26.

New consortium to organize future St. Erik's Fairs

THE TWENTY-SECOND St. Erik's Fair was opened by Mr. Gunnar Lange, the Swedish Minister of Commerce, on September 2. This is the last time that the Fair is being organized by Mr. Folke Claeson, who, as proprietor, has built it up from a small exhibition in 1943 covering less than 27,500 sq. ft. and attended by about 32,000 people. The fairground and buildings have now been sold to the Swedish Radio Corporation, but for the next five years the Corporation will rent them to a consortium consisting of representatives of the Stockholm City Council, the Stockholm Chamber of Commerce and Swedish industry, who will jointly be responsible for organizing the St. Erik's Fair and all the other fairs traditionally held on the Storängsbotten fairground. Since 1962 the Fair has been divided into two sections. After the St. Erik's Fair, which is limited to consumers' goods and which closed on September 13, comes the Stockholm Technical Fair for machinery and other capital goods which will be held on the same ground from October 2 to October 8. The former was opened to the public, but the Technical Fair will be open to trade buyers only.

This year's St. Erik's Fair covers an area of 505,000 sq. ft., of which 285,000 sq. ft. is indoors. Last year's attendance of 180,000 was exceeded. For the second year in succession the organizers collaborated with the Stockholm Retailers' Federation. The Federation vetted all applications for stand space in order to ensure that only reliable firms were able to participate and that the standard of display was as high as possible. The Fair was divided into the following main sections:—

Indoors: National pavilions (foodstuffs), home furnishings, household appliances, ideal home and recreation. *Outdoors*: Caravans, gardening equipment, etc.

There were 806 exhibitors (86 more than last year), of which 438 were foreign firms and 368 Swedish. The 16 countries with national stands included Australia, Denmark, West Germany, India, Morocco, Mexico, Poland, the Soviet Union and Spain.

Merchandise from ten other countries was exhibited through Swedish agents. The Organization for European Co-operation and Development had an information stand at the Fair for the first time. The largest participant was West Germany, who was represented by 88 exhibitors; Mexico was represented by 58; Australia by 44; Spain by 37 and Great Britain by 36. Almost all the British firms participated through their agents. Caravans, foodstuffs and small electric and hand tools featured prominently among the British exhibits.

In the space allotted to the commercial exhibition as distinct from the area to national stands, household goods were, as usual, the main exhibits under the general heading of 'Happier Housekeeping'. A successful feature of this section was a supermarket where a number of foreign and Swedish foodstuff manufacturers did a lively business. A series of fashion shows, featuring British dress materials incorporated in Swedish- and British-made garments, aroused considerable interest.

The St. Erik's Fair caters more to the general public than to buyers or agents. On that account it provides a useful medium for launching new products and catching the eye of the housewife. It will continue to be used by the trades, particularly domestic electrical appliances which have to make a constant effort to keep their goods before the public.

CHANGES IN TRADE FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS ANNOUNCEMENTS

BECAUSE of pressure on space all the various classified lists of trade fairs and exhibitions will be published in full only on the dates indicated below:

	Date Last Published	Date Next Published
Europe	*Sept. 4*	*Dec. 4*
United Kingdom	*Aug. 7*	*Nov. 6*
Outside Europe	*July 3*	*Oct. 2*

Amendments and additions to the three lists will be shown in the issues of the intervening weeks.

No responsibility is taken for the standing of organizations or individuals mentioned in the lists, and dates, etc., may be subject to alteration.

The Board of Trade Export Promotion and Fairs Branch, Queen Anne's Mansions, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2791, Germany and Scandinavia; 2783, France, Italy, Benelux, Switzerland, Austria, Finland, Spain, Portugal, Irish Republic, Greece, Turkey, Middle East and West Africa; 2792, United Kingdom and Rest of the World) will be glad to answer general inquiries but applications should be made to the organizers or United Kingdom agents for details of cost and conditions of participation. Export Promotion and Fairs Branch can also provide information about other events which, owing to space limitation, are not included in the lists.

** indicates event which is held annually at approximately the time stated.*

† indicates event which is held alternate years at approximately the time stated.

Amendments and Additions to Classified Lists

The fairs and exhibitions given below are amendments and additions to the full lists published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on September 4, August 7 and July 3.

EUROPE

Additions

STOCKHOLM: BOAT SHOW – March 3-14, 1965.
* Apply, Allt Fur Sjon, Stockholm 28.

WIESBADEN: INTERNATIONAL SPORTS GOODS FAIR – March 21-23, 1965.
* Apply, Internationale Sportartikelmesse, 62 Wiesbaden, Postfach 2024.

COPENHAGEN: INTERNATIONAL PACKAGING FAIR ('NORD PACK') – April 23-May 2.
Apply, U.F.E.S.A.S., Blaagaardsgade 17, Copenhagen, N.

FRANKFURT: FUR FAIR – April 28-May 2, 1965.
* Apply, Verband dor Deutschen Rauchwaren und Pelznet Seraft, Frankfurt am Main.

JONKOPING: EUROPEAN AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL FAIR (ELMIA) – June 3-13, 1965.
* Apply, Exhibition Consultants Ltd., 11 Manchester Square, London, W.1. (Tel. Hunter 1951).

COLOGNE: INTERNATIONAL MEN'S FASHION WEEK – August 27-29, 1965.
* Apply, Dumont Publicity Company Ltd. 18 Queensberry Place, London, S.W.7. (Tel. Kensington 1700).

BERLIN: SOAP FAIR – August 28-31, 1965.
* Apply, Berlin Ausstellungen, 1 Berlin 19 (Charlottenburg) Messe-Damm 22. (Tel. 30391).

GENOA: INTERNATIONAL FAIR OF MARITIME COMMUNICATIONS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS (INTERCOM) AND INTERNATIONAL AERONAUTICAL SALON – October 6-17, 1965.
Apply, Admiral A. L. P. Mark-Wardlaw, Loseberry Enterprises Ltd., Loseberry, Claygate, Surrey. (Tel. Esher 2882).

TEL-AVIV: INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR – June-July 1966.
* Apply, Trade Fairs and Promotions Ltd., Commonwealth House, 1-19, New Oxford Street, London, W.C.1. (Tel. Chancery 9011).

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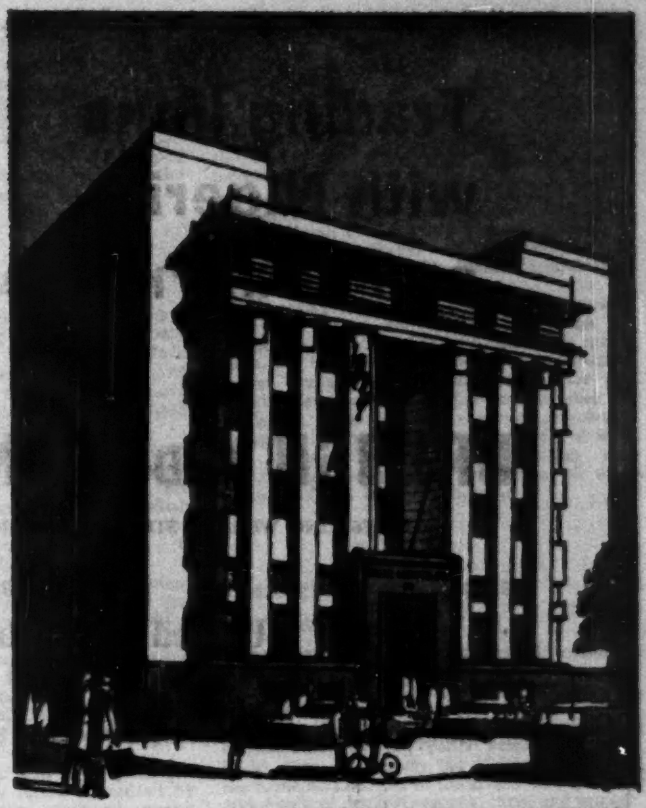

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Three million visitors to Canadian National Exhibition 1964

THE 86th Canadian National Exhibition, opened by the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, the Hon. W. Earl Rowe, was held from August 21 to September 7.

Claimed to be the largest annual exhibition in the world, the CNE draws three million visitors to its mile and a half of attractions along the shore of Lake Ontario. For many the lavish 'all the fun of the fair' aspect is the magnet. But the product displays, mainly of consumer goods, occupying well over two million square feet of exhibition space in eight permanent buildings, also receive their share of attention. A very extensive variety of Canadian-made items naturally predominates, but there are plenty of imported goods too. At this year's exhibition imports from Britain were to be found on several stands, and out of more than 350 exhibitors listed in the official catalogue nine were British exporters or manufacturers' representatives showing only or mainly British goods. One of these displays was devoted to pottery, three to biscuits, one to confectionery, one to toys, one

British Government stand at the Canadian National Exhibition, 1964. The Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, the Hon. W. Earl Rowe, and one of his ADC's examining exhibits with Mr. J. B. Whittington, British Trade Commissioner, Toronto.

to saddlery and harness, and two to Scottish goods, mainly clothing, jewellery and gift ware.

In addition to the imports to be found on the stands of individual exhibitors, seven overseas governments – Australia, Britain, Czechoslovakia, Japan, Poland, Rumania and Sweden – staged national exhibits in either the Governments' Building or the International Building. These were mostly product displays.

The British Government stand, which occupied its usual site of 2,250 square feet in the Governments' Building, was this year devoted to products for use in sports and pastimes. Nearly 400 items were assembled from local distributors of British goods and arranged into group displays according to the sport or pastime for which they were intended: sailing (including a sailing dinghy which attracted much attention) and boating, curling, skating, fishing, shooting, archery, golf, soccer, rugger, grass hockey, tennis, badminton, gardening, tools for the handyman, musical instruments, radios, record players, artists' materials, knitting, toys and indoor games. All of these products could be found on sale in Canada, and visitors were invited to ask questions at the information desk on the stand, where full information was available including where each item could be bought and for how much. The British Travel Association again participated in the display and helped man the information desk to deal with the many inquiries about travel to Britain.

The British Week in Denmark

PRINCESS MARGARET and the Earl of Snowdon will be guests of the King and Queen of Denmark for the greater part of the British Week to be held from September 25-October 4. The Board of Trade will be represented by Lord Drumalbyn, Minister of State, and Sir Richard Powell, the Permanent Secretary.

The British Week in Denmark has been organized by the Board of Trade in association with the British Embassy in Copenhagen, the Export Council for Europe and the British Import Union in Denmark. It will cover the capital city and the provincial towns of Odense, Aarhus and Aalborg.

Several hundred shops and department stores are co-operating by making special displays of British consumer goods. Fashion shows organized by *Vogue* for the Board of Trade will feature clothes in all price ranges. A prefabricated English inn is being put up by Whitbreads on a Copenhagen city square. The Council of Industrial Design will present an exhibition of items selected from their Design Index.

The biggest supporting item in Copenhagen will be a British military tattoo sponsored by the British Import Union. Cultural events include the London Philharmonic Orchestra, the Bristol Old Vic, the Western Theatre Ballet, the Melos Ensemble, displays of paintings, sculpture, books, craft pottery and antique furniture. Concerts by Chris Barber and his Band, the Swinging Blue Jeans and the Morris Motors Band are among the many popular supporting features. London buses and English policemen will be seen in the streets. The feature film, 'The Servant', will have its Danish première, and there will be continuous screening of British documentary films. Special supplements will be produced by the leading Danish newspapers, and full coverage of the British Week is promised by radio and television.

United States department stores good customers

Department stores in the United States continue to be steady customers for British goods, and by the end of 1964 a number of the larger shops will have held promotions of British merchandise.

An example was the British Fortnight featuring menswear and food products held by Jordan Marsh Company in Boston (a member of the Allied Stores Group) which was opened by Lord Harlech, British Ambassador to Washington, on September 14.

A measure of the potential for department store business in the United States can be gauged by the fact that this one store sends some 50 buyers and merchandise managers to the United Kingdom each year. Over 100 British manufacturers supply merchandise to the entire store and the value of purchases placed by the two departments concerned with the Menswear and Food Promotion was $350,000 (at landed cost) in excess of their normal autumn buying programme.

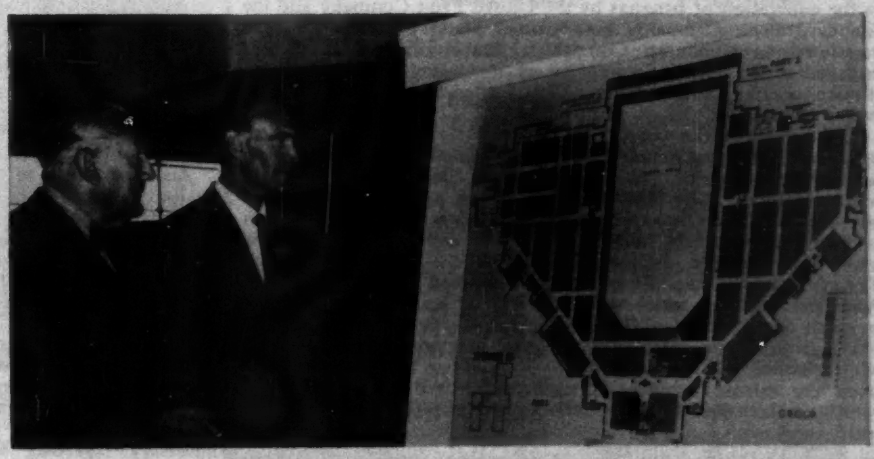
Packaging exhibition at the Design Centre

AN EXHIBITION of packaging designed by members of the Society of Industrial Artists and Designers, and produced since 1962, will be held at the Design Centre early next year.

SIA members are invited to submit entries for consideration by the panel between October 26-30, 1964. Each entry should be labelled with the name and address of the sender and sponsor, and details of designer, agency, client and printer. A display charge will be made for packs selected for the exhibition, which will be payable by the sponsor in each case. Perishable goods should not be sent in the first instance.

All items should be clearly marked SIA Packaging Exhibition and addressed to Exhibitions Section, CoID, 28 Haymarket, London, S.W.1. No packs will be returned, but submissions may be marked for collection if required. The exhibition is being arranged by the Council of Industrial Design in conjunction with the Society of Industrial Artists and Designers.

Further details may be obtained from Mr. Corin Hughes-Stanton, SIA, 7 Woburn Square, London, W.C.1, or Mrs. J. C. Crawshaw, CoID, 28 Haymarket, London, S.W.1.



Mr. Rayner Stevens (left), president, BFMA, and Mr. David Mitchell, chairman, BFM Exhibitions Ltd., at the recent ballot for space in the Trade Section of the 1965 International Furniture Show to be held at Earls Court, London, from February 1 to 13.

Overseas Trade and Exports

There are new openings for British exporters in Honduras

BY R. F. C. HALL, FIRST SECRETARY, BRITISH EMBASSY, TEGUCIGALPA

Honduras is the least industrialized of the Central American countries – the Central American Bank for Economic Integration will assist it in catching up – but appears to be on the threshold of an industrial awakening with an incalculable potential in the foreseeable future for machinery and equipment, tools and engineers' hardware, agricultural tools and equipment, and many basic materials. Transport will continue to play an increasingly important part in the country's economy, with the accent on medium lorries (7-10 tons' capacity) strongly built to withstand not only poor road conditions, but also the practically invariable habit of overloading. The traditional lines of consumer goods tend to be covered by Central American sources.

Much good work is already being done by British firms but great attention should be paid to prompt deliveries in accordance with the requests of Honduran importers and distributors. The fact should not be lost sight of that this is a comparatively small market and that therefore any delay in deliveries causing accumulation of orders may cause the Honduran importer considerable embarrassment and may result in delays in meeting bills at maturity. Particular attention should also be paid to keeping agents and distributors supplied with a regular flow of spare parts, in order to avoid delays in effecting repairs which might cause the loss of clients. Regular personal visits from responsible members of exporting firms and manufacturers are highly desirable in order to maintain the morale and interest of agents/distributors; they are also of immense value in swaying hesitant clients in the desired direction. This cannot be too forcefully emphasized, for experience in the last year or so has shown regrettably that these visits occur at too infrequent intervals and then often for too short a time.

Honduras is a country of 43,278 square miles and has an estimated population of 2 million. It is 15° north of the Equator and consequently has a tropical climate.

The north coast forms the truly tropical area with lush green vegetation and an abundance of palm trees. The principal industry is the cultivation of bananas by the United Fruit Company and the Standard Fruit Company, both United States concerns although registered as Honduran Companies. The former is at present engaged in an intensive campaign of replanting large areas with disease-resisting kinds of banana. The United States is the principal buyer of bananas.

The centre of the country is largely mountainous with sparse vegetation consisting mainly of pine trees. Communications by road are deficient, there being large areas of the country where the only means of access is by light aeroplane. There are paved roads only between San Pedro Sula, the commercial centre of the north which is described more fully later in this article, and Puerto Cortés, the main port on the Atlantic Coast, with a short road from Tegucigalpa (the capital) going south to link up with the Pan American highway which skirts the Pacific seaboard from north to south on its way from El Salvador to Nicaragua. The main land link between Tegucigalpa and the north is an unpaved road which, while passable all the year round, is receiving heavy punishment from the intense commercial traffic, estimated recently at 250 vehicles a day, many of which are heavy 10/15 ton lorries consistently overloaded.

Good air service

For business visitors, there is a good air service twice daily in either direction between Tegucigalpa and San Pedro Sula, connecting with similar services through Puerto Cortés, Tela to La Ceiba, the latter town being important as the headquarters of the Standard Fruit Company and certain minor wood industries.

San Pedro Sula is however supremely important as the commercial capital, the centre of banana, coffee and timber growing areas in the North and the centre of a growing industrial area. It is, as already mentioned, connected by paved road with Puerto Cortés. Its merchants, mainly Palestinian Arabs, are industrious and go-ahead. There is an international airport at La Mesa, a short distance outside the city, suitable for use by jet aircraft.

Natural resources, apart from bananas, consist of coffee, cotton and timber (hard and soft woods), with some mining of lead and silver and a little gold. Cattle raising is playing an increasingly important part in the economy of the country, with exports of meat and even cattle on the hoof.

Honduras is a signatory to the Central American Agreement for Economic Integration ('Common Market') of which the principal parts have now been ratified and, in consequence, have entered into force. The other participants are Costa Rica, Nicaragua, El Salvador and Guatemala.

As a result of this, customs duties on a wide range of goods are being progressively brought to a common level throughout the five countries, making it in some cases more difficult for overseas exporters to ship their manufactures to the area. The United States, at present the principal supplier, is experiencing a fall in the percentage share of the market although total trade is increasing due to increased trade within the area.

UK imports recovering

The pattern of imports into Honduras during the last three years from the main manufacturing countries shows that the United States is the principal supplier. Japan comes second, and between 1962 and 1963 increased her share of the market by 71·2 per cent from £1,510,000 to £2,585,000. Germany, third on the list, recovered from a fall in 1961 and increased her exports by 10·3 per cent in 1962 and 17·6 per cent in 1963 to stand at £1,567,000. The United Kingdom comes next in line and has shown recovery after a fall of 28·5 per cent in 1961 (£504,000) from £705,000 in 1960 by increasing exports 28·2 per cent in 1962 (to £646,000) and a further 18·9 per cent in 1963 to stand at £768,000. The United Kingdom is closely followed by the Netherlands whose 1963 figure was £717,000.

An examination of the 1963 figures reveals the fact that Britain's major contribution to the Honduran economy was machinery and transport equipment, including tractors, agricultural implements, diesel engines, cars, lorries and bicycles. Bicycles have achieved supremacy in the north, where the comparatively flat country favours this means of transport. On the other hand, motorcycles are suffering from high customs duties levied on gross weight and from the fierce competition of the Japanese who are offering machines calculated to catch the public eye, and equipped with self-starters and traffic indicators, with very attractive payment terms.

Fair business is being done in the field of manufactured goods, such as textile yarns and fabrics, mainly wool, iron and steel goods, rubber manufactures and metal goods. A word of warning is necessary regarding textiles for with the advent of synthetic materials made in Guatemala and El Salvador there is a possibility of a reduction in the demand for imported woollen goods, while a new cotton textile mill is being built on the outskirts of Tegucigalpa.

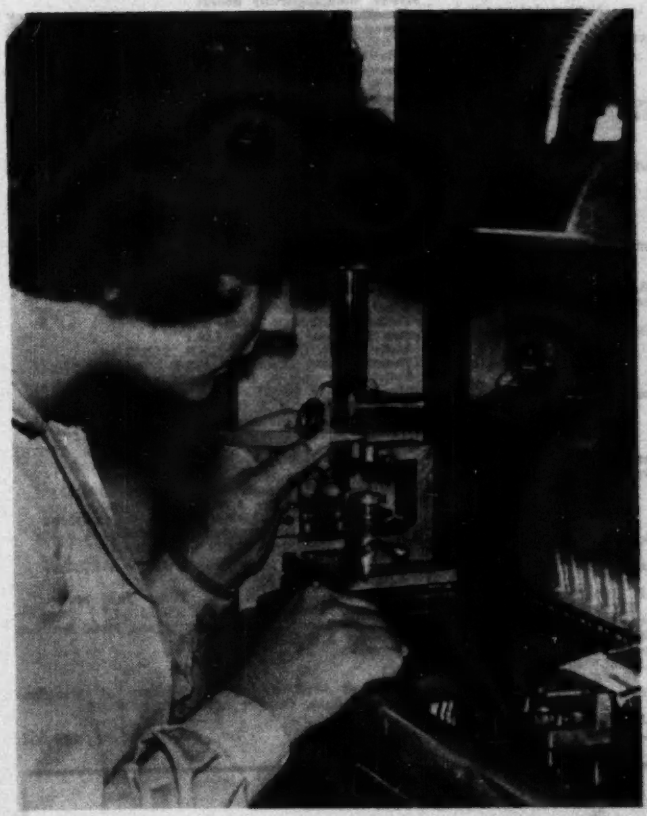
This will be in production by the end of this year with a target of 30 million yards. It covers the whole process from raw cotton to the finished material.

Chemicals for the manufacture of soaps and detergents are in constant and increasing demand, while the manufacture of insecticides is contemplated. Containers and basic materials for use in the manufacture of pharmaceutical specialities are also in increasing demand as laboratories come into active production.

Plans have been laid for the construction of a new highway from Tegucigalpa north to San Pedro Sula, and also for the extension of port facilities in Puerto Cortés. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development is at present studying the question of a loan to assist in the financing of these projects.

Another important development scheme is the Río Lindo Hydro-electric works in three stages, of which only the first stage has been completed and inaugurated, while stages 2 and 3 have yet to be commenced. The Empresa Nacional de Energia Eléctrica (National Electric Energy Enterprise) is the body responsible but the scheme is dependent on International Finance. Private enterprise is responsible for a steel rolling mill in San Pedro Sula, Aceros de Honduras SA., which will shortly commence operations producing reinforcing rods from imported billets.

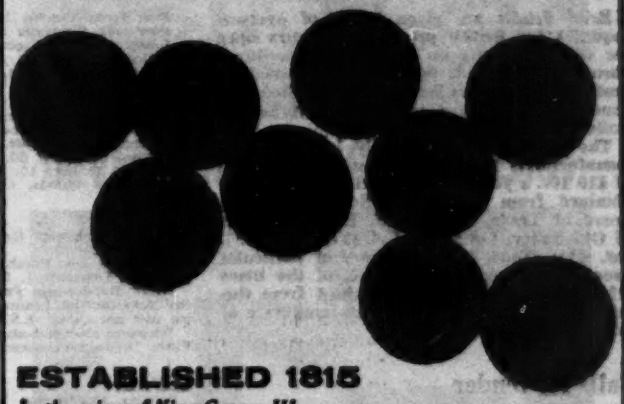
Seventy-five per cent of production exported



The torsion characteristics of a 'Pivotless' ribbon being examined on a specially designed rig at the Crompton Parkinson Chelmsford works. Recent orders for the 'New World' electrical switchboard instruments bring the company's total sales of these instruments in the United States to over half a million dollars. Exports of these instruments account for 75 per cent of production.

Thro' Nine Reigns—

W. Wingate & Johnston Ltd.



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Information for exporters

Brief details are given below of overseas inquiries for British products, contracts open for tender, reports on commercial conditions abroad, export trade openings, etc., issued recently by the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, to subscribers to the 'Export Service Bulletin'.

The Bulletin, published daily, is available to manufacturers and exporters at a subscription of £10 10s. a year. A subscription form can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room H35, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 433) (Telex 25977). Copies of particular issues containing further details of the items referred to below can be obtained from the same address by forwarding cash remittance of 2s. per copy with order.

Calls for tender

Inquiries connected with the calls for tender mentioned below should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Extension 404 and 406). Please quote reference numbers in all inquiries. The date given is the closing date, and refers to the current year unless otherwise indicated.

Tender documents are available on loan in those cases marked with an asterisk.*

ALGERIA

Mining Equipment; Woodworking Machinery; Iron and Steel Products for Ministere de l'Economie Nationale. October 5. E.S.B. 25557/64.*

AUSTRALIA

The Department of Works:
Constructional Project. October 6. E.S.B. 25902/64.
Constructional Project. October 13. E.S.B. 26361/64.
Generating Plant for Hydro Electric Commission, Tasmania. Postponed to October 10. E.S.B. 15983/64.*
Metering Controls and Switchboards for the Electricity Trust of South Australia. October 22. E.S.B. 25904/64.*
Isolating Switches and fittings for Southern Electric Authority. October 20. E.S.B. 25937/64.
Telephones for Postmaster General's Department. November 26. E.S.B. 26330/64.*
Valves for Snowy Mountains Hydro Electric Authority. December 18. E.S.B. 25561/64.*

BURMA

Copper Wires, Strip and Cable for Director of Civil Aviation. Closing date not known. E.S.B. 25931/64.*
Railway Transport Equipment for Burma Railways. October 15. E.S.B. 25930/64.*
Posts and Telegraphs
Telephone and Telegraph Equipment. October 12. E.S.B. 25957/64.*
Telegraph Terminal Equipment. October 9. E.S.B. 25958/64.*
Industrial Development Corporation
Ammonium Chloride. October 9. E.S.B. 25928/64.*
Electrodes. October 9. E.S.B. 25981/64.*
Paper. October 5. E.S.B. 25959/64.*
Steel Tubes; Conduit Fittings Asbestos Ribbon. October 7. E.S.B. 25980/64.
Steel Wire and Brass Rod. October 12. E.S.B. 25979/64.*
People's Stores Corporation:
Edible Tallow. October 9. E.S.B. 23935/64.*
Rivets; Bolts. October 16. E.S.B. 26648/64.*
Roofing Asphalt. October 2. E.S.B. 26650/64.*
Steel Tanks. October 12. E.S.B. 25963/64.*
Foodstuffs. September 30. E.S.B. 25964/64.*
Inedible Tallow. October 9. E.S.B. 25965/64.*
Batteries. October 12. E.S.B. 25966/64.*
Cotton Sewing Thread. September 30. E.S.B. 25968/64.*
Stationery. September 30. E.S.B. 25969/64.*
Exercise Books. September 30. E.S.B. 25972/64.*
Mooring Cable. October 12. E.S.B. 25973/64.*
Skimmed Milk Powder. October 9. E.S.B. 25934/64.*
Textiles. September 30. E.S.B. 25936/64.*
Batteries. October 15. E.S.B. 25960/64.*
Waterproof Canvas. October 10. E.S.B. 25967/64.*

CANADA

Control Equipment for Manitoba Hydro. October 2. E.S.B. 25553/64.*
Generators for British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority. December 1. E.S.B. 25933/64.
Hydro Development Project for Shaw Mont Engineering Newfoundland Limited. (Advance Information.) Closing date not known. E.S.B. 25991/64.
Telephone Communication System for City of Montreal Public Works Department. October 9. E.S.B. 25996/64.

CEYLON

Building Construction Equipment; Prefabricated Panel Plant; Concrete Piling System for the State Engineering Corporation of Ceylon. (Advance Information.) Closing date not known. E.S.B. 26121/64.
Pig Iron for Ministry of Communications. November 25. E.S.B. 25920/64.*
Testing Machines for Ministry of Public Works. October 28. E.S.B. 25986/64.*
Ministry of Health:
Pharmaceuticals. November 10. (Further Information). E.S.B. 24723/64.*
X-Ray Film Equipment. December 1. E.S.B. 25591/64.*

COLOMBIA

Printing Machinery for Servicio Nacional de Aprendizaje. September 30. E.S.B. 26605/64.*

COSTA RICA

Instituto Costarricense de Electricidad:
Portland Cement. October 5. E.S.B. 25550/64.*
Steel Bars. October 6. E.S.B. 25997/64.*

EGYPT

Laboratory Supplies for Ministry of Education. September 30. E.S.B. 26396/64.*
Egyptian Railways:
Carbide Tools. October 17. E.S.B. 25911/64.
Carbide Tipped Tools. October 17. E.S.B. 25914/64.
Ball Bearing etc. October 10. E.S.B. 25913/64.
Ticket Printing Machines. October 10. E.S.B. 25912/64.

EL SALVADOR

Grain Silos for Grain Stabilisation Board. Closing date not known. E.S.B. 17918/64.

FINLAND

Motorway Construction Project for National Board of Public Roads and Waterways. October 26. E.S.B. 25909/

FORMOSA

Central Trust of China:
Vehicle Testing Apparatus. October 5. E.S.B. 26310/64.*
Metal Working Machine. October 7. E.S.B. 26312/64.*
Drying Oven. October 5. E.S.B. 26313/64.*
Motor Starter. October 7. E.S.B. 26314/64.*
Miscellaneous Equipment. October 5. E.S.B. 26383/64.*
Steel Casing. October 6. E.S.B. 26604/64.*
Laboratory Equipment. October 3. E.S.B. 26622/64.*
Blasting Unit. October 7. E.S.B. 26378/64.*
Axial Flow Fan. October 17. E.S.B. 26307/64.
Workshop Machinery and Tools. October 8. E.S.B. 26308/64.*
Spare Parts. September 30. E.S.B. 26309/64.*
Steel Tubes. October 7. E.S.B. 26377/64.*
Spring Washers. October 5. E.S.B. 25508/64.*
Steel Drill. October 8. E.S.B. 26316/64.*
Miscellaneous Equipment. October 9. E.S.B. 26691/64.*
Ball Lubricating Grease. October 7. E.S.B. 25924/64.*
Radio Equipment Generators. October 12. E.S.B. 26379/64.*
Stator Coils. October 12. E.S.B. 26619/64.*
Steel Wheel Tyres. October 8. E.S.B. 26321/64.*
Diesel Car Bogie Truck. October 5. E.S.B. 26380/64.*
Scientific Instruments. October 8. E.S.B. 26381/64.*
Portable Relay Tester. October 5. E.S.B. 26382/64.*
Thermo-Testors. October 7. E.S.B. 26318/64.*
Miscellaneous Equipment. October 6. E.S.B. 26384/64.*
Rails. October 9. E.S.B. 26620/64.*

FRANCE

Detachable Containers for Headquarters Allied Forces Central Europe. October 12. E.S.B. 26335/64.*

HONG KONG

Steel Tubes for Hong Kong Government Stores Department. October 2. E.S.B. 26334/64.*

INDIA

Carrier Protection and Communication Equipment for Calcutta Electric Supply Co. Ltd. October 5. E.S.B. 25942/64.*
Insulators for Maharashtra State Electricity Board. (Further Information). Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 24999/64.*
Iron Castings for High Tension Insulator Factory. October 31. E.S.B. 25599/64.
Meter for Posts and Telegraph Department. November 27. E.S.B. 25905/64.
Road Roller for Gujarat Electricity Board. (Further Information). Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 24435/64.*
Railway Equipment for South Eastern Railways, Calcutta. January 18, 1965. E.S.B. 25570/64.
Rolling Stock for Durgapur Steel Plant. November 25. E.S.B. 25516/64.
Tugger Haulage for National Coal Development Corpn. Ltd. September 30. Tender documents now available. (Further Information). E.S.B. 21146/64.*
Chittaranjan Locomotive Works:
Shaping Machine. October 27. E.S.B. 26608/64.*
Welding Machine. October 6. E.S.B. 26609/64.*
Mysore State Electricity Board:
Transformers. October 12. E.S.B. 26370/64.*
Transformers and Meters. October 19. E.S.B. 26371/64.*
Hindustan Shipyards Ltd.:
Cooking Ranges (Electric). October 8. E.S.B. 25971/64.*
Electric Space Heaters. October 7. E.S.B. 25907/64.*
Sounding Machine. September 30. E.S.B. 25906/64.*
Atomic Energy Establishment:
Amino Acid Analyser. September 30. E.S.B. 25944/64.*
Measuring Instrument. October 19. E.S.B. 25945/64.*
Micro-Analytical Balance. October 19. E.S.B. 25946/64.*
S. S. Sheets. (Further Information). Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 24798/64.
Supplies and Disposals Department:
Cylinder Printing Machine. (Further Information). Tender documents now available E.S.B. 25123/64.*
Drilling Equipment. October 7. E.S.B. 25949/64.*
Electric Traverser. October 6. E.S.B. 25952/64.*
Generator. October 22. E.S.B. 25950/64.*
Tractor. October 3. E.S.B. 25566/64.*
Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.:
Nickel Silver. October 2. E.S.B. 25573/64.
Ebonite Sheets. October 9. E.S.B. 23799/64.*
Switches. October 9. E.S.B. 26387/64.
Pliers. October 2. E.S.B. 26375/64.*
Gauges. October 2. E.S.B. 26372/64.*
BEAS Purchase Organisation, Talwara Township:
Welding Sets. September 30. E.S.B. 25577/64.
Electromagnetic Pulleys. November 23. E.S.B. 25578/64.
Welding Sets. October 5. E.S.B. 25579/64.
Welding Sets. November 25. E.S.B. 25580/64.
Air Motors. December 4. E.S.B. 26375/64.
Drilling Equipment. October 12. E.S.B. 23321/64.
Lead Flashing. October 16. E.S.B. 26376/64.
Steel Bars. December 2. E.S.B. 26374/64.

IRAN

Contractors Equipment for Ports and Navigation Organisation. October 31. E.S.B. 25951/64.*
Mechanical Loader for Iran Mining and Metal Smelting Co. October 5. E.S.B. 26000/64.*

IRAQ

Pipes and Well Casing for Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs. October 20. E.S.B. 26400/64.

continued on page 651

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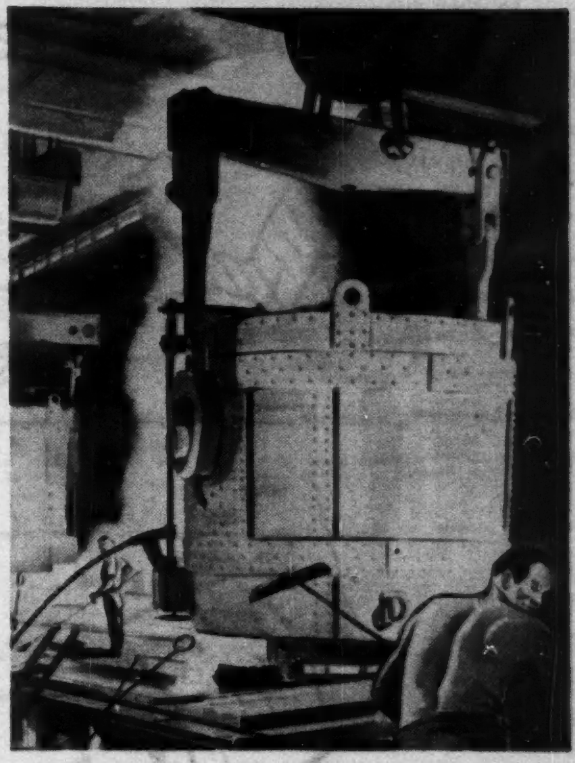

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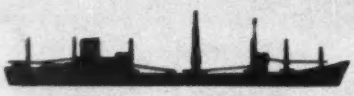

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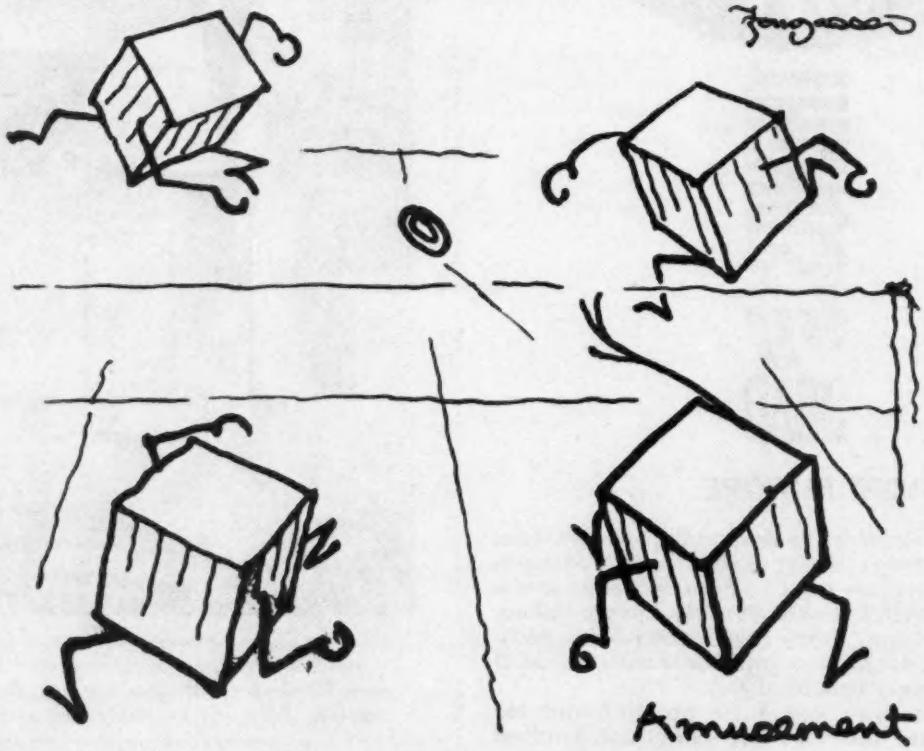

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Ministry of Health:
Air Conditioners. October 11. (Further Information). E.S.B. 24090/64.*
Porcelain; Iron Equipment. October 4. Tender documents now available. (Further Information). E.S.B. 24097/64.*
Ministry of Municipal and Village Affairs:
Garage Equipment. October 14. E.S.B. 26602/64
Water Tower. November 1. E.S.B. 26603/64.
Administration of Distribution of Oil Products:
Mechanical Tools. October 21. E.S.B. 26585/64.
Metals. October 18. E.S.B. 26588/64.
Steel Pipes and Fittings. October 27. E.S.B. 26598/64.
Iraqi Ports Administration:
Pumps. October 15. E.S.B. 26389/64.
Air Compressors. October 15. E.S.B. 26390/64.
Electrical Wires. October 1. E.S.B. 26399/64.

KENYA

East African Railways and Harbours:
Railway Equipment. Closing date not known. E.S.B. 26359/64.
Steel Rails and Sleepers. Closing date not known. E.S.B. 26360/64.

MALAWI

Polish for Central Tender Board. October 2. E.S.B. 25987/64.

MALAYSIA

Cable Network for Telecommunications Department October 19. E.S.B. 26338/64.
Singapore Polytechnic:
Building Equipment. (Further Information). Tender documents now available E.S.B. 25337/64.*
Electrical Equipment Spares. (Further Information). Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 25338/64.*
Radio Equipment. (Further Information). Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 25339/64.*
Tools and Equipment. Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 25340/64.*
Miscellaneous Laboratory Equipment. October 10. E.S.B. 23796/64.*

MOROCCO

Chemicals for Pharmacie Centrale. October 10. E.S.B. 26356/64.*

MOZAMBIQUE

Public Works Department:
Asphalt Paving. October 7. E.S.B. 25927/64.
Road Repair Work. October 7. E.S.B. 25926/64.
Ports, Railways and Transport Department:
Batteries. October 15. E.S.B. 25919/64.
Spares for Air Compressor. October 2. E.S.B. 25922/64.
Washers, Bolts and Rivets. October 7. E.S.B. 25923/64.
Spares for Traction and Rolling Stock. October 16. E.S.B. 25924/64.

NEW ZEALAND

Alternator Sets for General Post Office, Wellington. October 7. E.S.B. 25549/64.*
Master and Slave Clock System for Ministry of Works. October 6. E.S.B. 25587/64.*
Switchgear for Hamilton City Council. October 1. E.S.B. 25992/64.*
New Zealand Electricity Department:
Transformer Banks and Spare Unit. November 24. E.S.B. 26336/64.*
Transformer Banks and Spare Units. December 1. E.S.B. 26337/64.*

NORTHERN RHODESIA

Central Supply Tender Board:
Telegraph Regenerative Repeaters. October 2. (Further Information). Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 25142/64.*
Telegraph Equipment. October 2. (Further Information). Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 25144/64.*

PAKISTAN

Rod Point for Pakistan Eastern Railway. September 30. E.S.B. 25971/64.

PORTUGAL

Dumpers for National Road Board. December 15. E.S.B. 26303/64.
Water Meter for Portimao Municipal Authorities. October 19. E.S.B. 26302/64.

SOUTH AFRICA

State Tender Board, Pretoria:
Surface Grinding Machine. September 30. E.S.B. 26350/64.*
Filing Units. September 30. E.S.B. 26351/64.*
Transvaal Provincial Tender Board:
Laboratory and Dispensary Sundries. October 9. E.S.B. 25956/64.*
Laboratory and Dispensary Rubber and Latex Ware. October 9. E.S.B. 25965/64.*
Laboratory and Dispensary Glassware. October 9. E.S.B. 25954/64.
Pharmaceuticals. October 9. E.S.B. 25953/64.*
Pumping Units. October 9. E.S.B. 26395/64.*

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

Electrical Equipment for Electricity Supply Commission. October 1. E.S.B. 25563/64.*
Southern Rhodesia Tender Board:
Generating Set. October 8. E.S.B. 26613/64.*
Hospital Supplies. October 1. E.S.B. 26614/64.*
Radio Telephone Equipment. October 8. E.S.B. 26615/64.*

SPAIN

Ministerio de Obras Publicas:
Construction Work. October 3 and 15. E.S.B. 26341/64.
Port Facilities; Reinforcement Work. October 2. E.S.B. 26342/64.
Road Works. December 15. E.S.B. 26343/64.
Road Works. December 15. E.S.B. 26345/64.
Electric Trucks. October 15. E.S.B. 26347/64.

SUDAN

Construction of Flats for Bank of Sudan. September 30. E.S.B. 26365/64.

SYRIA

Laboratory Equipment for Syrian Tobacco Monopoly. September 30. E.S.B. 25917/64.*
Tractor Assembly Plant for The Syrian Arab Republic. (Further Information.) This tender should be held in abeyance for the moment. E.S.B. 16533/64.

THAILAND

Construction of Railway Line for State Railway of Thailand. December 15. E.S.B. 25095/64.*

URUGUAY

Transformers for Usinas Electricas y Telefonos del Estado. October 14. E.S.B. 25916/64.*

VIETNAM

Motor Bicycles, Tyres and Tubes for Central Purchasing Authority. October 9. E.S.B. 25531/64/DLF.*

Agency and export opportunities, market surveys, etc.

Further details of the items referred to below can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, (CITy 5757, Ext. 427). Please quote reference numbers in all inquiries.

Australia
Agency inquiry for welding supplies. (E.S.B. 26292/64.)
Inquiry for haberdashery; knitwear; juvenile wear. (E.S.B. 25679/64.)
Inquiry for metals. (E.S.B. 24661/64.)

Bahamas
Agency inquiry for batteries. (E.S.B. 26053/64.)
Inquiry for C.I. pipe. (E.S.B. 25900/64.)

Bolivia
Inquiry for printing machinery. (E.S.B. 26107/64.)

British Honduras
Inquiry for farm equipment. (E.S.B. 26192/64.)

Canada
Agency inquiry for glove sets; knitwear. (E.S.B. 25795/64.)
Agency inquiry for playing darts. (E.S.B. 25856/64.)
Agency inquiry for building and industrial supplies. (E.S.B. 25857/64.)

Ceylon
Inquiry for hotel equipment and furnishings. (E.S.B. 22042/64.)
Inquiry for vitrified hotel ware. (E.S.B. 26196/64.)

Costa Rica
Inquiry for automotive spare parts. (E.S.B. 26043/64.)

Denmark
Agency inquiry for photo-copying machines; plastics sheetings; printing machines. (E.S.B. 26094/64.)
Agency inquiry for hosiery. (E.S.B. 26050/64.)

Ecuador
Inquiry for paint canning machinery. (E.S.B. 25704/64.)

France
Agency inquiry for textile machinery. (E.S.B. 25760/64.)
Agency inquiry for worsted cloths and materials. (E.S.B. 26467/64.)

Germany, Federal Republic of
Agency inquiry for earthenware. (E.S.B. 26177/64.)
Inquiry for men's shoes. (E.S.B. 26098/64.)
Inquiry for toys. (E.S.B. 25612/64.)
Manufacture under licence – dust arrester filters. (E.S.B. 25026/64.)
Manufacture under licence – precision equipment. (E.S.B. 24587/64.)

India
Inquiry for cranes. (E.S.B. 26153/64.)

Iran
Agency inquiry for linen piece goods. (E.S.B. 26253/64.)
Agency inquiry for nylon filaments; viscose. (E.S.B. 26175/64.)
Agency inquiry for machinery for the oil and petrochemical industries; industrial chemicals. (E.S.B. 21854/64.)

Iraq
Inquiry for raw materials for the canning industry; wicks for oil heaters – further information. (E.S.B. 24146/64.)

Israel
Agency inquiry for plastics raw materials; textile machinery. (E.S.B. 26217/64.)

Italy
Agency inquiry for chemicals; machinery and accessories for chemical and pharmaceutical industries; pharmaceuticals; plastics raw materials; synthetic fibres. (E.S.B. 26186/64.)
Agency inquiry for raw materials for foodstuffs industry; industrial chemicals. (E.S.B. 26129/64.)

Jamaica
Agency inquiry for pumps. (E.S.B. 26143/64.)

Japan
Inquiry for spray guns. (E.S.B. 25842/64.)

Kenya
Agency inquiry for dresses. (E.S.B. 26116/64.)

Libya
Agency inquiry for electrical domestic appliances; office furniture. (E.S.B. 23175/64.)

Malawi (Nyasaland)
Inquiry for radio therapy equipment. (E.S.B. 26210/64.)

Malaysia
Agency inquiry for electrical domestic appliances and accessories. (E.S.B. 25869/64.)
Inquiry for building supplies and equipment for new T.V. studios. (E.S.B. 26230/63.)

Mexico
Inquiry for graphic arts machinery. (E.S.B. 26015/64.)

Morocco
Agency inquiry for foodstuffs. (E.S.B. 20704/64.)

Netherlands
Agency inquiry for confectionery. (E.S.B. 26176/64.)

Netherlands Antilles
Inquiry for children's wear. (E.S.B. 26036/64.)

New Zealand
Development of mineral resources. (E.S.B. 26108/64.)

Nigeria
Inquiry for textile machinery. (E.S.B. 25839/64.)
Inquiry for shoe making materials; shoe repairing machinery. (E.S.B. 24114/64.)

Norway
Agency inquiry for giftware; novelties. (E.S.B. 25855/64.)

Peru
Agency inquiry for generators. (E.S.B. 25452/64.)
Inquiry for industrial safety and protective equipment. (E.S.B. 26157/64.)

Philippines Republic
Manufacture under licence – pharmaceuticals. (E.S.B. 26120/64.)

South Africa
Inquiry for electrical instruments; power tools; paint finishing equipment. (E.S.B. 26405/64.)
Manufacture under licence – engineering products. (E.S.B. 21719/64.)

Spain
Agency inquiry for communications equipment. (E.S.B. 25817/64.)

Sudan
Inquiry for batteries; tyres and tubes. (E.S.B. 25874/64.)

Sweden
Agency inquiry for pipe flanges; tools. (E.S.B. 26005/64.)
Inquiry for cord fabrics for tyres. (E.S.B. 25889/64.)

Switzerland
Agency inquiry for concrete mixers; cranes; loaders. (E.S.B. 25792/64.)
Agency inquiry for reduction and worm gears. (E.S.B. 26067/64.)
Agency inquiry for woollen tops. (E.S.B. 26088/64.)
Agency inquiry for food processing and packaging machinery. (E.S.B. 25829/64.)
Agency inquiry for fans. (E.S.B. 25786/64.)
Inquiry for pumps. (E.S.B. 26202/64.)

Syria
Agency inquiry for cigarettes. (E.S.B. 26118/64.)
Inquiry for greases; oils. (E.S.B. 26154/64.)

United States
Agency inquiry for aquarium supplies – further information. (E.S.B. 25621/64.)
Inquiry for hardware; pipes; steel; twine; wire rope. (E.S.B. 26263/64.)
Inquiry for copper sheet. (E.S.B. 25784/64.)
Inquiry for confectionery. (E.S.B. 25226/64.)
Market report on giftware. (E.S.B. 20490/64.)

Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations in overseas countries

REGISTERED TRADE MARK (RTM) GOODS IN OVERSEAS TARIFF LISTS

The Lists of Tariff, Customs and import regulation changes in overseas countries published in this section of the Journal sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view.

Items which fall into this category will now be preceded by the letters 'r t m'. Readers of the Journal should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom, but that in the present context they are assumed to refer generally to products of the description stated in brackets.

While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

PORTUGAL

Import tariff changes

PORTUGUESE DECREE-LAWS Nos. 45, 812 and 45, 813 published in the *Diario do Governo*, 1st Series No. 161 of July 10, 1964, authorize the following changes in the Portuguese Import Tariff. These changes came into effect on July 10, 1964.

Art. 1. The present sub-headings of the Import Tariff, Nos. 39.01.23 and 39.01.24, 39.02.06 to 39.02.14, 39.03.22 and 39.03.23, 39.07.04 and 90.26.06 shall bear the following numbers: 39.01.24 and 39.01.25, 39.02.08 to 39.02.16, 39.03.23 and 39.03.24, 39.07.05 and 90.26.07 respectively.

Art. 2. The following alterations are hereby made to the text of the Import Tariff:

		Maximum Tariff	Minimum Tariff
39.01		Escudos	Escudos
	Artificial plastic materials, whether or not incorporating paper, fabric or other substances:		
*12	Blocks, plates, sheet or strip, cellular . Kg.	120	60
	For floor coverings:		
22	Cellular . . . . . Kg.	120	60
23	Not specified . . . . . Kg.	12	6
39.02			
	Artificial resins:		
01†	Of polyvinyl chloride . . . . Kg.	9	4·50
02	Not specified . . . . . Kg.	2·40	0·80
	Moulded products:		
03†	Of polyvinyl chloride . . . . Kg.	9	4·50
04	Not specified . . . . . Kg.	2·40	0·80
	Artificial plastic materials, whether or not incorporating paper, fabric or other substances:		
05	Monofil of a diameter of more than 1 mm. but more than 3 mm. . . . . Kg.	20	10
06	Plates, sheet or strip, rigid, weighing more than 160 grammes per square metre, with or without inscriptions . . . . . Kg.	12	6

†As regards new sub-headings 39.02.01 and 39.02.03 of the Import Tariff, and in accordance with Annex G, paragraph (6) (c) to the Stockholm Convention of January 4, 1960, the schedule of reductions will be as follows:

On January 1, 1967	reduction of 25%
On January 1, 1968	reduction of 25%
On January 1, 1969	reduction of 10%
On January 1, 1970	reduction of 10%
On January 1, 1971	reduction of 10%
On January 1, 1972	reduction of 10%
On January 1, 1973	reduction of 10%

		Maximum Tariff	Minimum Tariff
		Escudos	Escudos
07	Blocks, plates, sheet or strip, cellular . Kg.	120	60
	For floor coverings:		
17	Cellular . . . . . Kg.	120	60
18	Not specified . . . . . Kg.	12	6
19	Waste and scrap . . . . . Kg.	0·84	0·24
20	Not specified . . . . . *ad val.*	36%	12%
39.03			
	Artificial plastic materials, whether or not incorporating paper, fabric or other substances:		
*11	Blocks, plates, sheet or strip, cellular . Kg.	120	60
	For floor coverings:		
21	Cellular . . . . . Kg.	120	60
22	Not specified . . . . . Kg.	12	6
39.07			
	Floor coverings:		
03	Cellular . . . . . Kg.	120	60
04	Not specified . . . . . Kg.	12	6
73.18.04	Note. – Welded tubes and seamless tubes may not appear on the same Customs clearance declaration. Importers of tubes classified under sub-heading 73.18.04 shall undertake, in their Customs clearance declaration, to pay the costs of analyses which may be made by the Customs where such body deems it necessary. Tubes classified under this sub-heading with characteristics suitable for the manufacture of bearings shall be liable on importation to rates of 1 per cent and 0·5 per cent *ad valorem* under the maximum and minimum tariffs respectively, when imported by Portuguese manufacturers of bearings, after a favourable report from the Inspectorate-General of Agricultural and Industrial Products showing that such tubes are not manufactured under economic conditions in Portugal.		
84.62	Note. – Balls and cages suitable for the manufacture of bearings shall be liable on importation to rates of 1 per cent and 0·5 per cent *ad valorem* under the maximum and minimum tariffs respectively, when imported by Portuguese manufacturers of bearings, after a favourable report from the Inspectorate-General of Agricultural and Industrial Products showing that such items are not manufactured under economic conditions in Portugal.		
90.26			
	Electricity supply meters:		
06	For alternating current, tri-phase. . each	480	240
	Art. 3. The rates payable under sub-heading 74.04.02 of the Import Tariff are hereby altered as follows:		
74.04.02	..... *ad val.*	15%	5%

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 460 or 462).

*These items are deleted from the list of products notified in accordance with paragraph 3 (a) (ii) of Annex G of the EFTA Convention and are now subject to the reductions provided for in paragraph 4 of Annex G.

Drawback of import duty on wire bars

THE PORTUGUESE *Diario do Governo*, No. 186, first series, of August 8, 1964, publishes Order No. 20719 of the Ministry of Finance extending the validity of Decree No. 44, 403 (see *Board of Trade Journal*, August 3, 1962). This Decree authorized the importation under the Drawback system of copper 'wire bars' intended for the manufacture of bars, cables, wire profiles, tubes and rods, of copper. The extension is for a further period of two years and the duties corresponding to the net weight of the raw material imported shall be refunded.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 460, 462).

Drawback of import duty on manila hemp

THE PORTUGUESE *Diario do Governo*, first series, No. 192 of August 17, 1964, publishes Order No. 20733 to the effect that in order to qualify for the appropriate drawback, the manufactures covered by Decree No. 40579 of April 20, 1956 (which granted the drawback for Manila hemp for the manufacture of ropes), must be exported within two years of its import.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 460 and 462).

Refund of import duties

THE PORTUGUESE *Diario do Governo*, first series, No. 183, dated August 5, 1964, publishes Decree-Law No. 45,855, which provides for the refund in certain circumstances of duties levied on imported goods, particularly machinery and apparatus which, having been cleared through Customs, has to be returned as not being found in conformity with contracts.

Full details may be obtained from Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 460 or 462).

DENMARK

Amendments to the customs tariff

THE DANISH authorities have amended their customs tariff as set out below. The details are taken from a translation of the Danish Act No. 140 of May 13, 1964, which came into force on June 1, 1964.

Tariff Heading	Amendment	Duty	EFTA rate of duty
38.19	(1) Insert as sub-heading: B. Baking remedies on the basis of gelatinized flour and starch when the starch content in the finished product does not exceed 50% by weight, calculated on the basis of the weight of solids	20% *ad val.*	8% *ad val.*
	(2) Amend '38.19 B' to '38.19 C'.		
58.07	(1) Insert as sub-heading: B. Elastic monofil of man-made fibre materials gimped with textile yarns	3% *ad val.* (Previous rate 20%)	1·2% *ad val.*
	(2) Amend '58.07 B' to '58.07 C'.		
60.01	Insert as sub-headings to A: 1. With elastic monofil of man-made fibre (except as braiding, etc.)	17·5% *ad val.* (Previous rate 20%)	7% *ad val.*
	2. In other cases	20% *ad val.*	8% *ad val.*
90.29	Insert as sub-headings: A. Geiger-Muller tubes	Free (Previous rate 8%)	Free
	B. Other	8% *ad val.*	3·2% *ad val.*

Notes have been added to certain chapter headings as follows:—

Chapter Heading	Note
8	3. The Customs Authorities are authorized to allow, on conditions further to be laid down, duty-free imports of fresh peaches used for the production of tinned peaches.
15	3. The Customs Authorities are authorized to allow, on conditions further to be laid down, duty-free imports of fatty alcohols under Tariff No. 15.10 used for the production of esters of phthalic acid and sulpic acid.
73	6. e. Spools (Tariff No. 73.40) used for the production of typewriter ribbon.
85	7. The Customs Authorities are authorized to allow, on conditions further to be laid down, in general and in individual cases, duty-free imports of ovens for the electric industry and laboratories and parts therefor listed under Tariff No. 85.11 B when it is shown that corresponding ovens and parts cannot be produced or are produced to an immaterial extent in this country: however, unless in the view of the Customs Authorities special conditions favour this, the authority can only apply in cases where the dutiable value of the oven or oven part in question does not exceed 5,000 kr. The authority comprises all motors mounted on the ovens. The authority also comprises – apart from electric motors of the kind mentioned in Tariff No. 85.01 – non-mounted motors imported with the ovens and in virtue of Point 6 of the provisions in Section XVI occupy the same tariff position as the oven in question. Electric and non-electric industrial and laboratory ovens are considered in this respect as being of similar nature and description.
87	8. c. Parts and accessories (except coachwork parts) listed under Tariff No. 87.06 that are used for the manufacture of buses with self-supporting coachwork. Automobiles equipped to carry more than 10 persons are considered as buses.

The texts of certain existing notes to chapter headings now read as follows:—

Chapter heading	Note
70	5. b. To allow tariff reduction to 30 øre per kilo for drinking glasses (Tariff No. 70.13) imported for use as retail sale packing for mustard.
84	7. b. Motors used for the manufacture of combines and other machines listed under Tariff No. 84.25 B or for the manufacture of devices to be fitted on combines, and other parts and accessories listed under Chapter 84 used for the manufacture of combines. 7. c. Parts and accessories listed under Chapter 84 used for the manufacture of tractors, buses with self-supporting coachwork, motor trucks or refrigerator compressors. 7. d. Items coming under Tariff No. 84.18 used for the manufacture of separator bowls.
85	6. d. To allow duty-free imports of parts and accessories under Chapter 85 used for the manufacture of combines, tractors, buses with self-supporting coachwork or motor trucks, excepting parts and accessories listed under Tariff Nos. 85.13, 85.14 A and B, 85.15 B and C and 85.21 A. 6. e. Amend '90.29' to read '90.29 B' and '92.11' to read '92.11 A and B'.
90	9. b. Amend '90.29' to read '90.29 B'.

The Danish text of the Act and the translation may be seen at the Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 458, 459 and 461) to whom inquiries should be addressed.

SPAIN

Customs tariff

DETAILS OF COMPENSATORY duties on certain iron and steel products were published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of February 22, 1963 (page 485). In the *State Gazette* of September 2, the Spanish authorities announced the annulment of compensatory duties on the following goods:

Tariff heading	Goods
73.07 B 1 and 2	Blooms and slabs exceeding 120 mm in length and depth respectively.

In the same *State Gazette*, the Spanish authorities announced the suspension for three months of normal import duties on the following iron and steel products:

Tariff heading	Goods
73.06	Puddled bars and piling; ingots, blocks, lumps.
73.07 B 1	Blooms exceeding 120 mm in length.
B 2	Slabs exceeding 120 mm in depth.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 460 or 462).

NORWAY

Global quotas for 1964/1965

NORWAY HAS ESTABLISHED the following global quotas for the period July 1, 1964 to June 30, 1965. The global quota area comprises all countries.

Heading in the Customs tariff	Commodity	Quota (1)
ex Chapter 1	Live animals, not for food	1,200
ex 04.04	Cheese and cheese paste	230 tons
06.01	Flower bulbs	11,000
06.02	Live plants, tubers and the like	10,500
06.03	Cut flowers	6,000
06.04	Other parts of plants, grasses, moss, foliage and the like	300
ex 10.06 ex 21.07	Rice, husked or broken; boiled rice (instant rice, etc.)	1,200
ex 17.02	Glucose	700
ex 18.06	Ice cream, ice cream powder and other foodstuffs containing cocoa	250
20.07	Fruit and vegetable juices	300
ex 21.07	Ice cream powders and pudding powders not containing cocoa	450
ex 21.07	Fat emulsions and similar preparations of a kind used in the manufacture of bakers' wares, containing less than 10% of fat by weight	40 tons
ex 35.02	Egg albumin	60
ex 38.09	Wood tar, wood tar oils	60 (2)

(1) Expressed in 1,000 kr. unless otherwise stated.
(2) The commodity concerned will be liberalized from January 1, 1965. The quota applies only to the second half of 1964.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 458, 459 and 461).

CONTRACTS OF EMPLOYMENT ACT, 1963

Within 13 weeks of July 6, 1964 everyone employed by your Company MUST be provided with a document stating clearly his or her Terms and Conditions of employment.

To fulfil the requirements of the Act, we offer a Twinlock form designed to suit Standard binders to enable the forms to be kept as a permanent record for each employee.

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FRANCE

Import regulations for meat etc. for human consumption

WITH EFFECT from October 13 new regulations will come into force in France (see previous notice in *Board of Trade Journal* of July 31). From that date, meat and offal (whether fresh, chilled or frozen), and poultry and poultry offal will not be accepted unless the animals or poultry have been slaughtered in slaughterhouses that have been inspected and approved by the competent authorities in the United Kingdom and accepted by the French authorities. The premises where meat and meat products are processed must also be approved.

From the same date, new forms of veterinary certificates and stamps will be required for exports to France of meat and offal, including tissues and edible fat, preserves, meat extracts and preparations derived from meat and offal, poultry and poultry offal, rabbits and game.

Inquiries should be addressed in England and Wales to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Great Westminster House, Room 442, Horseferry Road, London, S.W.1; in Scotland to the Scottish Home and Health Department, St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh 1; and in Northern Ireland to the Ministry of Agriculture, Dundonald House, Upper Newtownards Road, Belfast 4.

BELGO-LUXEMBOURG ECONOMIC UNION

Import duty exemption for small gift consignments

A BELGIAN Ministerial Order of July 24, 1964 (*Moniteur Belge* No. 149 of August 1) provides that small gift consignments received by private persons from private persons resident abroad will not be subject to import duty, providing that they are of an occasional nature, with effect from August 1, 1964.

This exemption is applicable to consignments of a value not exceeding Belgian francs 600 (approximately £4 5s. 0d.), which are intended for the personal use of the consignee or of his or her family.

The following goods are not exempt, however: wines, sparkling wines and other fermented sparkling beverages, spirits and other spirituous beverages, manufactured tobaccos, medicaments, perfumery, toilet and cosmetic products.

The text of the above-mentioned Order (in French) may be seen at Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 479).

WEST GERMANY

Liability for domestic turnover tax

A NUMBER of United Kingdom exporters to Western Germany are finding that in certain circumstances they may become liable for domestic turnover tax in addition to the turnover equalization tax which is payable as an import levy.

It is important, therefore, that firms trading with Germany should realize that liability for turnover tax will be incurred if delivery (that is transfer of the power of disposal) of the goods is effected within the Federal Republic, e.g. if the supplier uses his own lorries for delivery or if the goods have to be installed or erected in the Federal Republic before handling over.

Any exporter who supplies goods in some other manner than by handing them over to a carrier outside the Federal Republic or who undertakes installation or erection within the Federal Republic is advised to make careful inquiries about his possible liability for domestic turnover tax.

The onus is on the exporter to declare any such deliveries and if he fails to do so he may later be held liable for arrears of turnover tax on former deliveries. The British Embassy at Bonn will supply on request the names and addresses of tax advisers who may suitably be consulted.

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

Common agricultural policy—rice market

A NOTICE PUBLISHED in the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 17, page 159, referred to the dates from which the regulations made by the Council of the European Economic Community to institute a common agricultural policy for milk and milk products, beef, veal and rice within the Community would be brought into force. The *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* of September 5, contains the texts of Decisions taken by the Commission of the EEC which by completing the necessary legislative arrangements allowed the common agricultural policy for rice to come into force on September 1, 1964.

UNITED STATES

Investigation of imports of ice skates and parts

THE UNITED STATES Tariff Commission have instituted an investigation under Section 301 (b) (i) of the Trade Expansion Act, 1962, to determine whether ice skates (including footwear with skates permanently attached), and parts thereof, provided for in item 734.92 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States are, as a result in major part of the concessions granted thereon under trade agreements, being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to cause, or threaten to cause, serious injury to the domestic industry or industries producing like or directly competitive products.

A public hearing will be held at 10 a.m. on December 9, 1964, in the Hearing Room, Tariff Commission Building, 8th and E Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C. The Secretary of the Commission should be notified in writing at least three days in advance of the date of the hearing, by any interested party desiring to appear.

In addition it is understood that written submissions may be made to the Commission, preferably an original with 19 copies, under Section 201.8 (d) of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to United States Branch, Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2630).

CANADA

'Made in Canada' rulings

THE FOLLOWING RULINGS have been made for Canadian Customs purposes:

Of 'a class or kind made in Canada':

Diesel or semi-diesel engines having a continuous rated brake horsepower within the range of 500 B.H.P. to 2,720 B.H.P., inclusive, together with a piston displacement of over 500 cubic inches per cylinder.

(Ruling effective October 2, 1964)

Notes

(i) Reference to diesel or semi-diesel engines in Memorandum D51-15 is superseded upon the above-mentioned effective date.

(ii) The customary 30 days notice will apply only to those diesel or semi-diesel engines not previously ruled of a class or kind made in Canada.

(iii) All diesel or semi-diesel engines previously ruled to be of a class or kind made in Canada but which are not covered by the terms of this memorandum are transferred to the category of a class or kind not made in Canada effective this date.

(iv) To determine the piston displacement of a cylinder when given the bore and stroke, the following formula may be used:

$$\frac{(\text{Bore})^3}{2} \times \frac{22}{7} \times \text{Stroke} = \text{Piston Displacement.}$$

(v) The following information is to be shown on the Customs Invoices:
(a) continuous rated brake horsepower
(b) cubic inch displacement per cylinder, or bore and stroke of the piston.

Of 'a class or kind not made in Canada':

(i) Power milk bottle washers
(ii) Power milk can washers.

(Ruling effective September 1, 1964)

Note

Memorandum D51-7 dated January 10, 1964, is superseded in so far as it relates to soaker type milk bottle washers.

The above information is contained in Canadian Department of National Revenue Memoranda Series D51-15-1 and D51-7-1 dated September 1, 1964.

CANADA, *continued*

Tariff Board Hearing on equipment for hospitals and other institutions —Reference 134

THE CANADIAN TARIFF BOARD has been directed by the Minister of Finance to make a study of certain tariff items, listed below, relating to equipment and materials for use by hospitals, educational and religious institutions. If the Tariff Board's study should indicate that amendments to the Customs Tariff are desirable they are asked to prepare a revised schedule of tariff items with recommendations as to rates of duty.

Notification as to dates and places of public sittings will be given in the *Board of Trade Journal* as soon as the information is received. Anyone wishing to be notified of these direct from the Tariff Board, and who is not on their mailing list, should communicate with the Secretary of the Tariff Board, 70-74 Elgin Street, Ottawa 4. No written submissions on the subject matter of the Hearing should be made to the Tariff Board until dates of sittings are announced and directions are given for the filing of proposals and briefs.

Where United Kingdom trade organizations are thought to be interested in this reference they are being informed and it is suggested that any British firm desiring to make representations to the Canadian Tariff Board and belonging to a trade association should get in touch with that body in the first instance. Firms proposing to make independent representations to the Tariff Board and desiring further information should address their inquiries to the Commercial Relations and Export Department (Canada Branch), Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, quoting reference CRE 4505/64. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2629).

The tariff items to be considered are 476a, 476b, 696 and 462 (in so far as it relates to philosophical instruments). The full text of these items is as follows:

Tariff Item	Description	Import Duties	
		British Preferential	Most Favoured Nation
462	*Philosophical*, photographic, mathematical and optical instruments, n.o.p.; speedometers, cyclometers and pedometers, n.o.p.; complete parts of all the foregoing	22½%	15%
476a	Glassware and other scientific apparatus for laboratory work in public hospitals; chairs and tables for surgical operating purposes and parts thereof; infant incubators and parts thereof; infant and patient identification tapes and ribbons of any material; infant identification bead sets including cases, and parts thereof; Electrocardiographs and parts thereof, and sensitized film and paper for use therein; electro-encephalographic paper; apparatus for sterilizing purposes, including bedpan washers and sterilizers but not including washing nor laundry machines; all for the use of any public hospital, under such regulations as the Minister may prescribe	Free	Free
476b	Surgical suction apparatus including motive power; ethylene; operating room lights designed to minimize shadow, not including bulbs; all the foregoing of a class or kind not made in Canada, and complete parts thereof, for the use of any public hospital, under such regulations as the Minister may prescribe	Free	Free
696 (1)	Philosophical and scientific apparatus (and ancillary equipment thereto), utensils, instruments, and preparations, including boxes and bottles containing the same; maps, charts, photographic reproductions and other pictorial illustrations; video tape recordings; stencils and cards, specially designed for the preparation of library index cards; casts as models; animals as research or experimental subjects; living plants, seeds, cuttings, buds, scions, tubers, bulbs and root-stock; mechanical equipment of a class or kind not made in Canada; parts of the foregoing. All articles in this item, when for the use and by order of any society or institution incorporated or established solely for religious, philosophical, educational, scientific or literary purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or for the use and by order of any public hospital, college, academy, school, or seminary of learning in Canada, and not for sale or for rental, under such regulations as the Minister may prescribe	Free	Free
(2)	Materials and articles for the manufacture of the goods specified in tariff item 696 (1)	Free	Free

(*Continued on next page*)

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CANADA, *continued*

Note:

In defining 'Philosophical instruments' the Canadian Customs have taken into consideration the following interpretation:

'Philosophical apparatus and instruments are such as are more commonly used for the purpose of making observations and discoveries in nature, and experiments for developing and exhibiting natural forces, and the condition under which they can be called into activity, whilst implements for mechanical or professional use in the arts are such as are more usually employed in the trades and professions for performing the operations incidental thereto.'

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Amendments to consolidated import tax

A NOTICE published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on July 3, 1964 (page 31) gave information about the consolidation by the Dominican Republic authorities of import taxes which were additional to the Customs duties.

HM Embassy in Santo Domingo report that, by Law No. 358 published on August 8, 1964, the following amendments and additions have been made to the list of goods concerned.

No.	Description	Consolidated Tax
39(a)	Tyres and tubes for trucks and automobiles included in paragraph 104(b) of the import and export tariff	30% *ad val.*
40	Spare parts and accessories of motors and machines for industrial use, not covered elsewhere in this Law	10% *ad val.*

Import of cigarettes to be prohibited

HM EMBASSY in Santo Domingo reports that by Dominican Republic Law No. 372 published on August 20, 1964 the import and sale of foreign-made cigarettes will be prohibited with effect from December 1, 1964.

Increased consolidated import tax on petrol

BY LAW No. 359 of August 20, 1964, the consolidated domestic tax on petrol established in the Dominican Republic tariff under Law No. 173 of March 9, 1964 as amended by Law No. 221 of April 23, 1964 (see *Board of Trade Journal* of July 3, 1964, page 31) has been increased by RD$ 0·5 per gallon. The tax will be paid by the importer who will, in turn, debit the consumer.

Domestic consumption tax on imports

BY DOMINICAN REPUBLIC Law No. 361 published on August 10, 1964 a 15 per cent *ad valorem* domestic consumption tax on all imports, with certain exceptions, has been created for a period of six months from the date of entry into force of the Decree. The only exceptions to this Decree are the following goods which are either exempt from duties or taxes or are subject to other specific taxes:

Paper for printing newspapers, magazines, etc.
Rubber sheets known as 'Cushion-Gum' and 'Camel-Back'.
Fertilizers, insecticides, weed-killers, etc.
Seeds for agricultural use.
Cattle, live poultry, eggs, feed concentrates and 'special equipment' (*sic*).
Medicinal products, biological products, etc.
Stoves of up to 30 pounds using liquid or gas fuel.
Articles for beekeeping.
Containers of any kind used in pharmaceutical laboratories.
The product known as 'Masterbatch' and synthetic resins.
Certain foodstuffs (*sic*).
Gas oil or diesel oil.
Powdered milk.
Heavy fuel oil (bunker fuel oil) up to 17° density, not less than 0·955 specific weight at 15°C.
Petrol and naphtha.
Rectified or refined oils, such as petroleum oil, gas oil, benzine and similar products (hydrocarbons).
Propane gas and other similar gases used as fuel for stoves.
Machines for agricultural work falling within paragraphs 861 and 863 of the Import and Export Tariff.

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Tools and instruments of all kinds (not apparatus) used in arts and crafts, n.e.s.
Tools used in agriculture, falling within paragraph 250 of the Import and Export Tariff.
All instruments and apparatus for medicinal use falling within paragraph 211 of the Import and Export Tariff.
Mathematical and scientific instruments of all kinds, n.e.s., such as telescopes, spectroscopes, theodolites, microscopes, tachometers and other similar apparatus.
Tractors and spare parts therefor, including engines.
Parts and accessories for motor cars n.e.s.
Parts and accessories for motor cycles and motor scooters, n.e.s.
Lorries, and parts and accessories therefor n.e.s.
Parts and accessories for motors and machinery for industrial use.
Trailers and semi-trailers for transporting goods.
Radiograph films or plates, not exposed.

COLOMBIA

Prior deposits on iron and steel sheeting

THE BRITISH EMBASSY in Bogota reports that a Colombian Monetary Board resolution dated August 12, 1964, has lowered the prior deposit for certain kinds of iron and steel sheeting by 30 per cent. The text of the resolution is as follows:

Article I: The prior deposit for imports corresponding to the following categories in the Customs Tariff is hereby reduced to 30 per cent:

Item No.	Description
703	Steel or iron sheets, flat, unworked: (a) Simply forged or hot rolled: (1) Of a thickness of 3 mm. or less: Ex. A. Up to 0·60 m (24 inches) in width – only flat hoops (hoop straps) imported in rolls with a minimum weight of three tons each, for the manufacture of piping. Ex. B. 0·60 m. (24 inches) wide or more – only flat hoops (hoop straps) imported in rolls with a minimum weight of three tons each, for the manufacture of piping.

URUGUAY

Assessment of import surcharges

H.M. EMBASSY at Montevideo report the issue of a Uruguayan Government Decree which establishes a new system of assessing the surcharges on imports. Whereas exchange surcharges applied to the import of goods into Uruguay have hitherto been based either on the C.I.F. value of the goods, or on an 'aforo' (i.e. an average valuation), the new Decree reserves to the Uruguayan authorities the right to apply whichever system of calculating duties may result in the greater surcharge. The Decree also permits the Customs authorities to access C.I.F. values for goods on a basis of the average international market price for the product concerned. The object of the Decree is to guard against the under or over invoicing of imports.

ARGENTINA

Modifications to import lists

ARGENTINE Ministry of Economy Resolution No. 1738 of August 24 1964, amends Resolution No. 508 of March 5, 1964 (see the *Board of Trade Journal* of September 4, 1964, page 535) as follows:

Tariff No.	Item
3660/3	Spare parts, not nickelled, unwrought, for the manufacture of one-piece safety razors, ordinary type. This item is hereby removed from Annex II of Decree No. 448/64.
3560/3	Spare parts, not nickelled, unwrought, for the manufacture of one-piece safety razors, ordinary type. This item is hereby included in Annex I of Decree No. 448/64.

Further modifications to import lists

ARGENTINE MINISTRY of Economy Resolutions Nos. 1245 of June 12, 1964, and 1358 of June 25, 1964 modify as follows the lists attached to Decree No. 5439/59 (as amended by Decree No. 448/64):

Tariff No.	Items
	Resolution No. 1245
104	Ground Spices. This item is hereby removed from Annex III of Decree No. 448/64.
104	Ground spices, excluding mixed ground spices imported by the industrialist and to be incorporated with products made in his own establishment. This item is hereby included in Annex III of Decree No. 448/64.
	Resolution No. 1358 The following items are removed from List 5 and included in Annex III of Decree 448/64:
89	Palmettos, preserved.
117	Mangoes, semi-processed, with salt added for preservation.
4229	Rods of cellulose fibres, (wood).

Argentine Government Decrees Nos. 4232 of June 5, 1964, 4233 of June 5, 1964 and 5112 of July 13, 1964, add the following items to the lists attached to Decree No. 5439/59:

Tariff No.	Item	List
	Decree No. 4232	
4744 bis	Liquid based on a resin modified with linseed oil made into a paste with paraffinic hydrocarbons, constituting a synthetic thermoplastic material ('Modulac 147 W')	5
4587 bis	Polvo blanco que contiene esteres de acido salicilico con alcholes superioroes y salicilamida en polvo (salicilato de dodecilamina y salicilamida) ? ('Sanitized P.A.')	3
4587 bis	'Polvo que presenta caracteres de un mercaptan clorado condensado con un alcohol Superior (tricloro metil-mercaptociclohexene-dicarboximnda) ? ('Sanitized P.D.')	3
4280	Hydrocortisone 21-hexoate	2
4280	Triamterene	2
4280	*NN'*-Di(dichloroacetyl)-*NN'*-di-(2-ethoxyethyl)-1:4:di (aminomethyl)benzene ('Teclozan')	2
4271	Magnesium glutamate hydrobromide	2
4280	7-(2-Hydroxy-3-[(2-hydroxyethyl)methylamino]propyl theophylline nicotinate	2
4315	Glucosamine hydrochloride	2
4280	2-Dimethylaminoethanol hydrogen tartrate ('Deanol bitartrate')	2
4280	Water-soluble vitamin D_3 oil with a concentration of 1 million international units per gramme ('Duphasol D2-1000S')	2
4280	(+)Chlorpheniramine	2
4280	Chlorpheniramine	2
4271	Compound of calcium polyacrilate with absorbent properties ('Polycarbofil calcium')	2
4744 bis	Thermoplastic synthetic resin composed of an ester of phthalic acid with higher alcohols ('Phtalopal SEB')	5
4750	'Liquido compuesto per una solucion de naftalina (4·8%) y alcanfor (11·2%) en nafta' (Additive for fuels. 'Caso')	5
4280	Powder with the characteristics of α-bromo-β-*p*-ethylphenylstilbene ('Broparcestrol')	2
	Decree No. 4233	
2595	Panels of various sizes made up of two sheets of glass held by a stainless steel frame with air in between	5
1799/802	Endless fabric, in tubular form, consisting of 95% polyamide fibres and 5% wool	—

(*Continued on next page*)

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ARGENTINA. *continued*

Tariff No.	Item	List
2932	Felt consisting of wool, cotton and a small proportion of polyamide fibres, for the manufacture of tennis balls	3
1799/802	Endless fabric, in tubular form, for machines producing fibro-cement, made up wholly of yarn of polyamide fibres	4
1799/802	Endless fabric of synthetic fibres (nylon) for machines making articles of fibro-cement	4
3915 (L)	Paper for the manufacture of sandpaper, made mainly of mechanical wood pulp and a small quantity of chemical wood pulp impregnated with a synthetic rubber (butadiene-styrene)	5
1788	Telephone and telegraph posts, of eucalyptus wood, creosoted	5
3897 (b)	Paper, waterproof but not greaseproof	5
1764	Sheet of mahogany wood on a support made of rayon fabric	5
1763	Sheet of walnut wood on a paper support	5
1764	Sheet of teak wood on a support made of plastic material with a mineral filler and rayon fabric, with a coating of colourless polyvinyl chloride on both sides	5
3915 (L)	Special paper used in photocopying machines	5
3915 (L)	Paper made wholly of chemical wood pulp with caustic soda and sulphate of soda, unbleached, for the manufacture of decorative plastic sheets	5
3915 (L)	Ribbon of Kraft paper (chemical wood pulp), unbleached, covered on both sides with an amylaceous finish, for electric cell linings	5
2086	Stainless steel netting, formed by strands of 46 microns in diameter	5
1799	Ribbon made up of a cotton fabric coated with a chlorinated synthetic rubber, bearing on one side an adhesive compound and, on the latter, a ribbon made wholly of a synthetic thermoplastic material (polyvinyl chloride) acting as protection for the adhesive compound	4
	Decree No. 5112	
4556	Product in small flakes, based on starch ethers and sodium sulphate	5
1194	Fibres, reddish grey in colour, made up of approximately 70% asbestos and 30% ferric oxide	5
4556	Ester of a higher fatty acid with a polyalcohol ('Hercoflex 707')	4
4556	Liquid with the characteristic of technical methoxybutyl acetate ('Butoxyl')	3
4271	Solid product with the characteristics of a partially esterified acid derivative of terpenic hydrocarbons ('Acido Polibasico')	4
4242	Aqueous emulsion based on a vegetable oil, an organic acid and a dispersing oil ('Eukesol' oil undercoat)	5
4846	Mixture of sodium alginate and sodium chloride ('Dialgin')	5
4280	'17 beta, Caprinoilacetato-3. ceto 4. endostreno-Caprinoilacetato de testosterona'	2
4744 bis	Solution of butadiene-styrene resin in *iso*propyl alcohol and aliphatic hydrocarbons with the characteristic of a synthetic thermoplastic material not considered to be a varnish ('Buton 200')	5
4356	Product composed of a synthetic thermosetting material (phenoplast type) and a small amount of mineral filler with a chorinated solvent ('Chemlok 203')	4
4303	Gel of aluminium and magnesium hydroxides in the form of a colloidal suspension ('Haalox')	4
4280	Pericyazine	2
4280	Epithiazide	2
4280	Dydrogesterone	2
4343	Product in small irregular pieces with the characteristics of a bituminous substance. (Residue from the manufacture of gas for lighting)	5
4556	Liquid with the characteristics of an acid alkyl ester of phosphoric acid ('Catalyst 296-9')	4
4894 bis	5-Allyl-5-(2-hydroxypropyl)barbituric acid	3
4587 bis	Fungicide powder based on an organo-tin compound (21% triphenyltin hydroxide), the remainder being talc and dispersing agent ('Duter')	3
4744 bis	Stabilized aqueous emulsion of polyvinyl acetate, a phthalic plasticizer and an emulsifier of which no details are given. (Vinyl acetate polymers in emulsion)	5
4284/5	2-Octyldodecanol ('Eutanol G')	3
4443	Powder with the characteristics of sodium lignosulphonate and compounds of iron and chromium ('Ferrochrome-sodium lignosulphonate')	2
3064	Flexible laminate composed of a synthetic thermoplastic material (polyvinyl chloride 63% by weight), with small amounts of plasticizer and mineral filler on a cotton fabric base (28% by weight)	5
3915	Chemical wood pulp sheet bonded on one side to a film of synthetic thermoplastic material. (Polyester of phthalic acid: 'Polyespahn')	5
4280	Chlorinated synthetic rubber (neoprene), containing magnesium oxide, zinc oxide and a silicous material ('Resistol 5000')	5
4280	Activated 7-dehydrocholesterol, with an excipient based on sugar, gelatin and wheat flour, and antioxidants to prevent deterioration (Vitamin D3, dry, 80,000 i.u. per gramme)	2
4280	Prothipendyl hydrochloride hydrate ('Dominex')	2

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'Aforos' for imports

ARGENTINE CUSTOMS Administration Resolutions Nos. 389 of July 6, 1964, and 413 of July 20, 1964, establish the following index prices ('aforos' – average valuations) on which surcharges and duties in respect of the following items will be assessed:

Tariff No.	Item	Value U.S. Dollars (C. & F.)	Appraisement Unit
	Resolution No. 389		
4427-4427 bis	Carbon disulphide, in bulk (Brussels Nomenclature Section VI – 28-15).	247·67	1,000 kilos net
4427-4427 bis	Carbon disulphide, in drums (Brussels Nomenclature Section VI – 28-15).	259·05	1,000 kilos net
	Resolution No. 413		
4344 and 4345	Acetylsalicylic acid (Brussels Nomenclature Section VI – 29-16).	1250·0	1,000 kilos net

AUSTRALIA

Revision of customs by-laws

THE AUSTRALIAN Department of Customs and Excise have announced changes in the By-laws shown below:

New and amended by-laws

The following goods will be admitted under the By-law Tariff until further notice:

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
METALS:		
Iron and steel:		
Hoop and strip, excluding galvanised, otherwise classifiable under Tariff Item 136 (F) (3) or 136 (F) (4).	136 (F) (1)	Free
Plates or sheets or hoop and strip, bonded or clad with nickel, chromium, leaded copper or leaded tin bronze	449 (A) (1)	Free
MOLECULAR SIEVES being crystalline zeolite materials of the types used as desiccants or catalysts	449 (A) (1)	Free
TEXTILE GOODS:		
Yarns:		
Man-made fibres:		
Nylon, otherwise classifiable under Item 46012d2, provided the goods are entered for home consumption on or before before September 30, 1964	449 (A) (1)	Free

Cancelled by-laws

The following goods are removed from the provisions of By-law entry and will now be classified under the substantive item indicated:

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
COUPLINGS, pipe, self-sealing, comprising male and female union, each of which incorporates a resilient faced spring operated valve which, when the two unions are joined by an outer threaded ring, are forced into and maintained in the open position allowing free flow through the pipe line. When disconnection is made each valve automatically closes thus sealing off the pipe line to which each union is attached— but Tariff Item 449 (A) (1) applies to such goods provided they are in direct transit to Australia on August 20, 1964, and are entered for home consumption on arrival: or in bond in Australia on August 20, 1964, and are entered for home consumption on or before September 21, 1964	150	Various

Prefatory Note No. 7:

Unless the Tariff otherwise provides or the Minister otherwise directs, any goods composed of two or more materials shall be deemed for the purpose of classification to be composed wholly of the material of chief value in the goods, provided that when the respective materials are of equal value the goods shall be deemed for the aforesaid purpose to be composed wholly of the material that would make the goods liable to the higher or highest rate of duty.

Ministerial Direction No. 6:

Subject to paragraph 2 the provisions of Prefatory Note (7) shall not apply to oils being mixtures containing more than 50 per cent by weight of one or more oils (severally or in the aggregate) of types which if imported separately would be covered by Item 228 or Item 230.

Notwithstanding that the Tariff may otherwise provide oils in chief part by weight of an oil which, if imported separately, would be classifiable under Item 228 or Item 230 shall be deemed to be composed wholly of that oil.

This order operates on and from October 31, 1963.

Special Advisory Authority inquiry result

A NOTICE WAS PUBLISHED in the *Board of Trade Journal* on August 21, 1964 (page 419), to the effect that a reference had been made to the Australian Special Advisory Authority in respect of olive oil.

The inquiry has now been held and as a result of the Special Advisory Authority's recommendations temporary protection will be given by allowing duty free By-law entry for three gallons of imported oil for every one gallon of locally produced oil purchased. Further details will be published as soon as possible.

NEW ZEALAND

Import licensing schedule

A SUMMARY of the 1964/65 New Zealand Import Licensing Schedule was given in the *Board of Trade Journal*, May 8, 1964, page 1033. The New Zealand Customs Department has now announced further amendments to this Schedule. These amendments together with the original Schedule are now available for inspection at Room E54, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 469). The main changes are as follows:

(1) Cheese; curd; and preserved, concentrated or sweetened milk or cream.

Consideration will be given to applications for licences for the importation of Ex-Item Code 04-08 – cheese, curd and preserved, concentrated or sweetened milk or cream. Applications must be lodged not later than September 30, 1964.

(2) Printing machinery.

A basic allocation of 75 per cent 1963/64 licences is provided for Item Code 71-49, machinery, apparatus, etc., for typefounding, etc.; typecasting machines and accessories peculiar thereto; other kinds; printing machinery and machinery specially designed as ancillary machines thereto. These licences are to be endorsed as available for the following categories of machines only:

Letterpress machines – to a c.i.f. value not exceeding £3,500.
Typecasting and typesetting machines – to a c.i.f. value not exceeding £4,850.
Stripcasting machines – to a c.i.f. value not exceeding £1,200.
Folding machines (ancillary to printing machines) – to a c.i.f. value not exceeding £1,500.

MALAYSIA (SINGAPORE)

Import restrictions

THE BOARD OF TRADE were informed by cable that, with effect from September 15, goods of United Kingdom origin were no longer subject to specific import licensing.

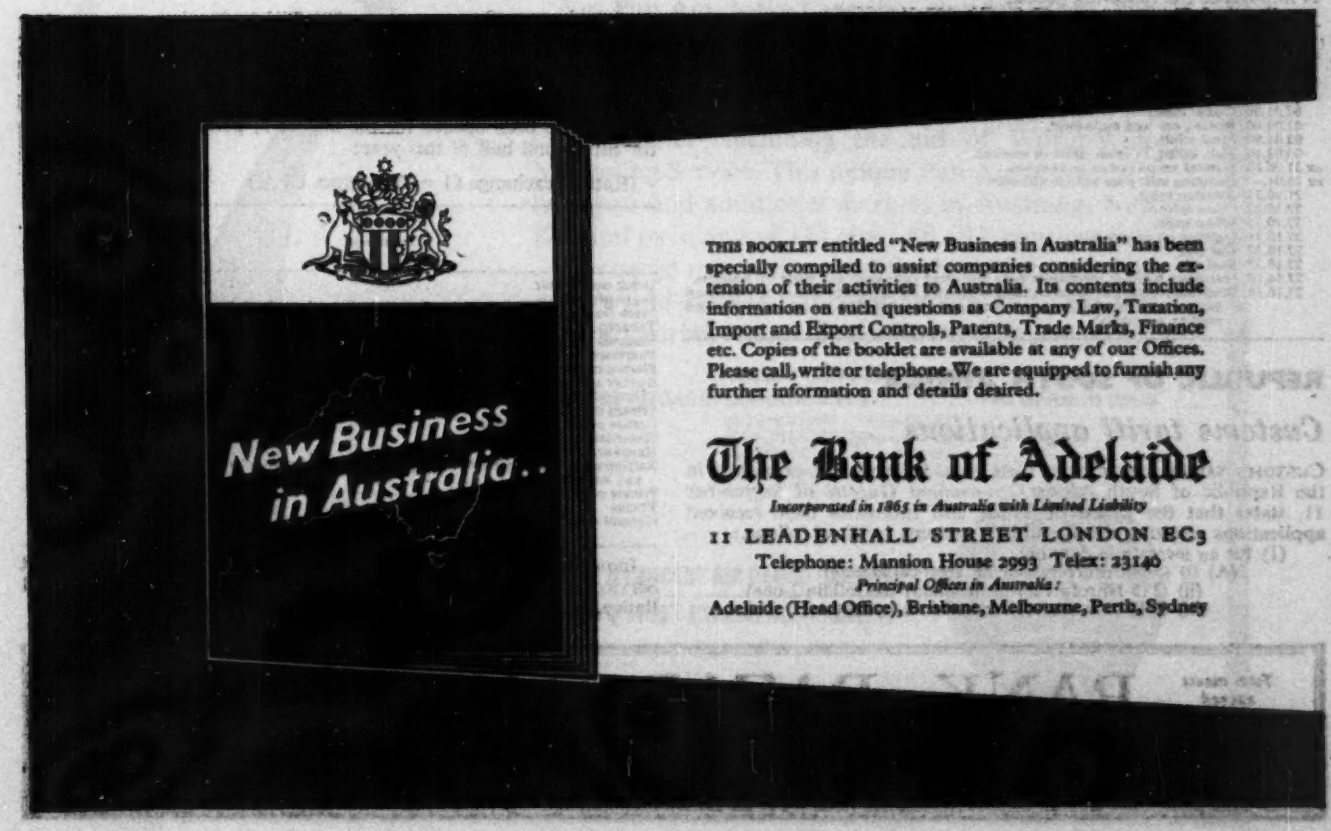
INDIA

Loan agreements

SEVEN LOAN agreements were signed between the United Kingdom and India in Delhi on September 9, as follows:

1. For Oil India Ltd., for equipment for oil exploration (£1·5 million).
2. For supplies for manufacturers who traditionally look to Britain and who cannot obtain their needs from British or other sources because of India's foreign exchange difficulties (£4 million).
3. For large components such as transformers and switchgear for Heavy Electricals (India) Limited at Bhopal (£2 million).
4. For capital goods for the private sector (£1·525 million).
5. For components for British-orientated industries (£1 million).
6. For capital equipment for Singareni Colliery in Andhra Pradesh (£1·25 million).
7. For turbines for power stations (£3·225 million).

Inquiries regarding this notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Room 337, 1 Victoria Street, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2278).



THIS BOOKLET entitled "New Business in Australia" has been specially compiled to assist companies considering the extension of their activities to Australia. Its contents include information on such questions as Company Law, Taxation, Import and Export Controls, Patents, Trade Marks, Finance etc. Copies of the booklet are available at any of our Offices. Please call, write or telephone. We are equipped to furnish any further information and details desired.

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NEPAL

Budget for the year July 1964/65

THE NEPALESE FINANCE MINISTER introduced his budget for the year July 1964/65 on July 6. The estimated revenue for this period is N.R. 163 million (approximately £8 million) compared with last year's original estimate of N.R. 137 million. The main increases in revenue are expected to come from Customs and Excise duties while land revenue is expected to fall owing to the successful collection of past arrears.

Excise duties are levied on matches, cigarettes, cheroots, liquor, sugar and jute and the rates have been increased. Export duties have been raised on hides and food grains. Import duties have been abolished on textile threads, empty tins for export of ghee and fresh meat, milk and fruit. They have been lowered on sugar cane, jute, light and heavy diesel oil, machinery for sewing and embroidery and on a range of goods imported via Calcutta from countries other than India.

The import duties have been raised on certain manufactured goods which would compete with local industrial production. The budget estimates a regular expenditure of N.R. 123 million (approximately £6 million) compared with the original estimate last year of N.R. 114 million and the development expenditure N.R. 217 million (approximately £10 million). The gap between the total revenue and the total expenditure is to be met by foreign aid.

Any inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Room 337, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2277).

CONGO REPUBLIC (LEOPOLDVILLE)

Liberalization of imports

THE BRITISH EMBASSY in Leopoldville has recently reported the following import liberalization measures.

Import licences must be still be applied for but it will not now be necessary to obtain a letter of quota for foreign exchange in respect of imports of the following goods:

Tariff No.	Description
02.01.20	Beef or veal.
02.01.30	Mutton, lamb.
02.01.40	Pig meat.
02.01.50	Goats' meat.
02.01.60	Horse-, ass- and mule-meat.
02.01.90	Meat offals.
03.02.10	Fish, salted, in brine, dried or smoked.
ex 21.06.10	Natural yeasts (active or inactive).
ex 25.01.—	Common salt; pure sodium chloride.
27.10.21	Aviation spirit.
27.10.22	Other spirit.
27.10.23	White spirit.
27.10.31	Lighting oil or kerosene.
27.10.32	Gas oils.
27.10.33	Fuel oils.
27.14.10	Petroleum bitumen, petroleum coke and other petroleum and shale oil residues.
27.16.10	Bituminous mixtures based on natural asphalt, on natural bitumen, on petroleum bitumen, on mineral tar or on mineral tar pitch (for example, bituminous mastics, cut-backs).

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Customs tariff applications

CUSTOMS TARIFF APPLICATION Lists Nos. 377 and 378, published in the Republic of South Africa *Government Gazette* of September 11, states that the Board of Trade and Industries have received applications affecting the Republic's customs tariff as follows:

(1) for an increase in duty on:

(A) (i) (5-Nitrofurfuraldehyde semi-carbazone)
(ii) (3-(5-Nitrofurfurylideneamino) oxazolidin-2-one)
(iii) (1-(5-Nitrofurfurylideneamino) hydantoin)

and (B) preparations and mixtures containing 0.1 per cent or more of the chemicals in (A) above,

from existing rates to 25 per cent *ad valorem*;

(2) for an increase in duty on vinyl chloride polymer or copolymer not exceeding 0.009 inch in thickness from 20 per cent *ad valorem* to:

	Intermediate Duty	Maximum Duty
(A) Unprinted (whether or not embossed)	20%	30%
With a minimum per square yard of	2½ cents	3½ cents
(B) Printed	20%	30%
With a minimum per square yard of	4 cents	6 cents

IVORY COAST REPUBLIC

Customs tariff modifications

IT WAS ANNOUNCED in the *Journal Officiel* No. 11 of March 4, 1964, of the Ivory Coast Republic that the suspension of customs duties allowed in February 1957 on certain materials used in the aluminium industry and certain petroleum products has been rescinded. The original notice of suspension appeared on page 1528 of the *Board of Trade Journal* of June 28, 1957.

In addition, the Fiscal import duty was changed in respect of the following items:

Tariff No.	Description	Revised Fiscal duty
33-06	Perfumery, cosmetics and toilet preparations:	
A	Perfumery (extracts, lotions, toilet waters, etc.)	
Aa	Non-alcoholic	30%
Ab	Alcoholic	30% (i)
Ac	Solid perfumes	30%
B	Shaving creams	25%
C	Other:	
Ca	Non-alcoholic	30%
Cb	Alcoholic	30% (i)

(i) Minimum charge of 300 francs per litre of pure alcohol.

The French text of the announcement may be seen at Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E.13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

Global import quotas for July-December, 1964

IT has been announced in Abidjan that the following supplementary quotas have been opened for the import of goods from all countries for the second half of this year:

(Rate of exchange £1 = 691 francs CFA.)

Description	Values ('000 francs) CFA
Drink except beer	10,000
Sugar products	2,000
Fresh fruit and vegetables	7,000
Tobacco	5,000
Minerals and metals	1,000
Pharmaceuticals, paints and insecticides	3,000
Plastics materials	1,000
Rubber and tyres	2,000
Chemical products	2,000
Printed cotton goods	25,000
Cotton goods, not printed	25,000
Haberdashery	10,000
Hardware	30,000
Refrigerators, air conditioners, office machinery, domestic radio sets, cameras and watches	20,000
Private cars	10,000
Trucks	20,000
General merchandise	20,000

Inquiries regarding this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

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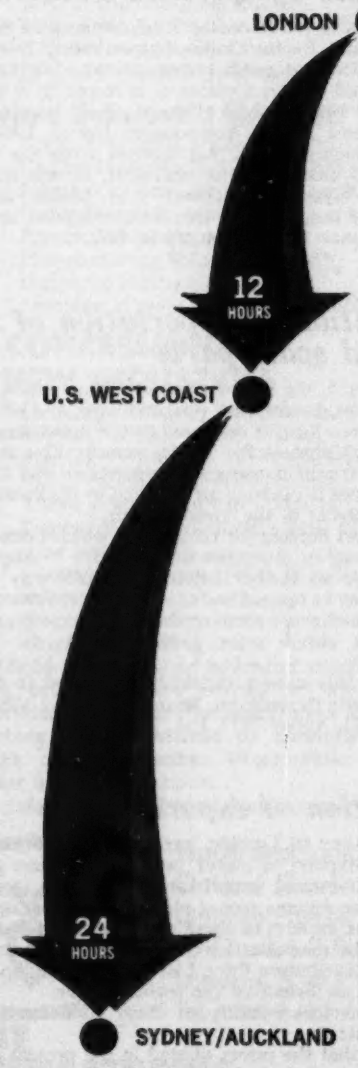

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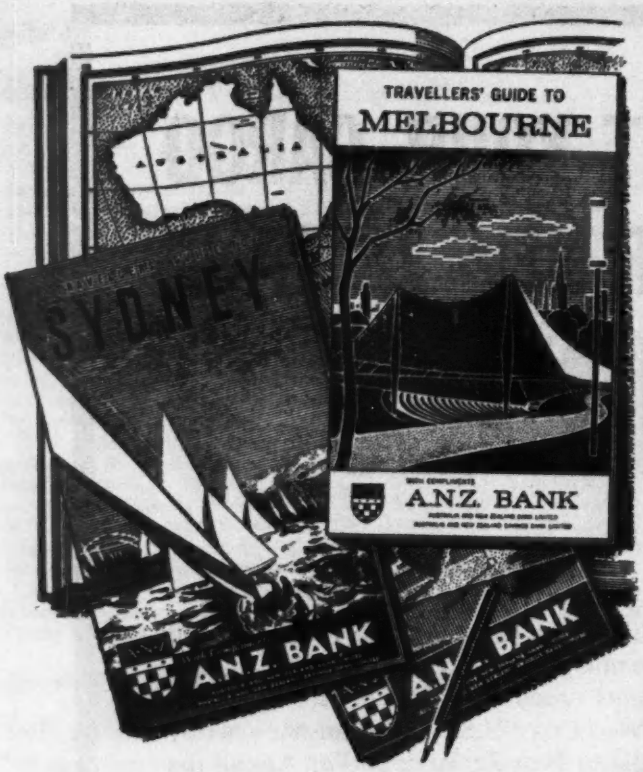

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PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA (MOZAMBIQUE)

Changes in import duties

THE *Boletim Oficial de Mocambique*, 1st Series, No. 32 of August 8, 1964, publishes Legislative Decree No. 2509, which authorizes the following changes in import duties:

	Old Duty Escudos	*New Duty Escudos*
59.17.08	6·50 per kg.	1·00 per kg.
59.17.16	6·50 per kg.	3·00 per kg.
59.17.17	6·50 per kg.	3·00 per kg.
69.08	2·00 per kg.	15% *ad val.*
73.32.02	7·20 per kg.	†2·00 per kg.
83.01	22·00 per kg.	16·00 per kg.
83.02.01	16·00 per kg.	30% *ad val.*

† This lower rate applies only if the local industry is unable to produce the type and quantity needed for home consumption.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 460 or 462).

NORTHERN RHODESIA

Duty payable by specified countries

NOTICE WAS GIVEN in the *Board of Trade Journal* of April 3, 1964 of the Customs and Excise Duties (Amendment) (No. 3) Order, 1964 which provided that goods grown, produced or manufactured in the Sudan should receive Column C customs tariff treatment.

A copy has now been received of the Northern Rhodesia Customs and Excise (Customs Tariff) (Amendment) Notice, 1964, published on August 21, which provides that imports from the Sudan shall receive Column D customs tariff treatment, as will imports from Malawi (formerly Nyasaland). Imports from Malawi are therefore accorded the same treatment as they received prior to the attainment of independence by that country in July.

IRAQ

Nationalization of importation of motor vehicles and spare parts

AS FROM September 1, the right to import motor vehicles, including passenger cars, buses, lorries, pick-ups, and vans, and all spare parts for such vehicles, into Iraq, is restricted to two subsidiary companies of the Public Establishment for Trade, namely, The Iraqi African Company and the Iraqi Company for Importation and Distribution, except when the goods in question are required by the Public Transport Service Organizations or by the Armed Forces.

All existing import licences for vehicles for which Letters of Credit have not been opened or quantities shipped prior to August 31 have been cancelled, and no further Letters of Credit may be opened. Letters of Credit may be opened and existing import licences extended, however, in respect of spare parts, provided that the present holders of import licences obtain prior authority from the appropriate importing company.

All inquiries on this subject should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2357).

IRAN

Documentation of exports

THE IRANIAN EMBASSY in London have issued a notice about the documentation of exports of motor vehicles and spare parts; proprietary medicines, ethical proprietary medicines, serums, dried milks, etc.; and gramophone record player parts. Commercial documents regarding the exports of these goods cannot be accepted for legalization until the manufacturers supply the Commercial Counsellor with their 'Distributors Price List for Iran' in duplicate. This list must be signed on behalf of the manufacturer.

In future, all invoices relating to these goods must bear the following statement:

> 'We certify that the prices quoted in the present invoice are correct and according to the special distributors' price list for Iran. We hereby assume and accept full responsibility for this statement.'

Continued on page 665

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Depreciation allowances – new machinery 50%, new building 20%

COMPANIES with new or advanced products or manufacturing techniques are invited to investigate these opportunities. **Ontario manufacturers are interested in starting joint ventures or manufacturing new products under licence.** Worthwhile projects may qualify for financial assistance.
Further information and introductions from:

Trade and Industry Branch,
Ontario Government,
Ontario House,
13 Charles II Street,
London, S.W.1
Tel: WHI 6404

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This statement should be signed by an authorized signatory prior to legalization of the document by the local Chamber of Commerce.

As stated in the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 24 Certificates of Origin will not be accepted for legalization in cases where the invoice for the relevant goods is not attached. It is also advisable to mention the value of the goods on the Certificate of Origin. The requirements in this paragraph apply, of course, to all goods.

Legalization fees

The Embassy also wish to confirm the current legalization fees. The fee for legalization of Certificates of Origin and commercial invoices is £1 10s. 0d. for each original and 1s. 3d. for each copy. One additional copy of each document must be provided for Embassy use.

Documents for legalization will be accepted between 9.30 a.m. and 1.0 p.m. and will be legalized after forty-eight hours.

TURKEY

Global import quotas and liberalization lists

THE TURKISH AUTHORITIES have published the following amendments to the global quotas and liberalization lists, which were published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on July 24, (pages 190-196) July 31 (pages 244-247), and August 7, 1964 (pages 310-312).

Global Import Quotas

Page No.	Serial No.	Tariff Statis. No.	Description	Remarks
192	112	48.01.20	Paper weighing 50-55 gr. per m2	*Add* the following note: At the order of the Ministry of Industry
193	180	73.13.10 40 50 70 80 90	Iron and steel sheets (except black sheets of a thickness of up to 4·75 mm. and scaled sheets of any thickness.) (At the order of the Ministry of Industry.)	*Delete:* 73.13.10 and 73.13.50
193	181	73.15	Alloy steel and high carbon steel. (At the order of the Ministry of Industry.)	*Replace* Industrial quota of 700 by 400, and add 300 to Importer's quota
193	199	76.04	Aluminium sheets and strips. (At the order of the Ministry of Industry.)	*Delete:* At the order of the Ministry of Industry

Liberalization List

Page No.	Tariff Statis. No.	Description	Remarks
244	38.11	Disinfectants, insecticides and similar products used only in agriculture and breeding.	*Delete* AID
245	38.11	Disinfectants, insecticides, rat poisons and similar products used only for health (except products packed in aerosol containers in the country of origin)	*Delete* AID
245	28.40	Phosphites, hypophosphites and phosphates.	*Delete* AID
246	69.02.10	Refractory bricks containing more than 70% of alumina, refractory bricks of magnesite and chrome-magnesite	*Replace:* Ministry of Health by Ministry of Industry
	40	Chromite	
	90	Other (except refractory bricks containing less than 50% of alumina).	
247	80.01.40	Tungsten wire	*Replace* tariff No. 80.01.40 by 81.01.40
247	84.35.25	Parts and spares (except body and chassis).	*Replace* tariff No. 84.35.25 by 84.34.25

Global Import Quotas and Liberalization Lists

Page No.	Serial No.	Tariff Statis. No.	Description	Remarks
310	180	73.13.10 40 50 70 80 90	Iron and steel sheets (except black sheets of a thickness of up to 4·75 mm. and scaled sheets of any thickness.)	*Delete:* 73.13.10 and 73.13.50
311		38.11	Disinfectants, insecticides and similar products used only in agriculture and breeding.	*Delete* the item
311		38.11	Disinfectants, insecticides, rat poisons and similar products used only for health (except products packed in aerosol containers in the country of origin).	*Delete* the item
312		84.35.25	Parts and spares (except body and chassis).	*Replace* tariff No. 84.35.25 by 84.34.25

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E53, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 460 or 462).

ISRAEL

Liberalization of imports

A NOTICE appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 24 announcing additions to the list of goods for which Israeli import licences are issued without restrictions. This notice included the following items:

Customs Tariff No.	*Brief description*
59.08 (i)	Textile fabrics impregnated with artificial plastics
59.10	Linoleum and similar materials
59.12 (a) (9)	Textile fabrics coated with PVC or copolymer of PVC

Information has now been received to the effect that this entry should have read as follows:

Customs Tariff No.	*Brief description*
59.08 (i) 59.10 59.12 (a) (9)	Textile fabrics coated with PVC or copolymer of PVC

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry has announced the following two additions to this list:

Customs Tariff No.	*Brief description*
40.08	Rubber plates
73.27 (d)	Wire grill

All inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 460/462).

MOROCCO

Customs tariff modifications

THE MOROCCAN *Bulletin Officiel* of August 19, 1964, published details of further modifications to the table of customs duties (*ad valorem*) levied on imports into Morocco. The new rates came into effect as from August 24, 1964, and are as follows:

Tariff No.	Description	Tariff	
		General	Working
68-16	Articles of stone or of other mineral substances (including articles of peat) not elsewhere specified or included:		
	A. Containers for agricultural and horticultural use in the shape of flower-pots, made of wood cellulose fibre, of vegetable matter incorporating both natural and chemical fertilizer, and of peat, and used for the transport and placing in earth of plants	20	Ex
	B. Other	20	15

The French text of these modifications may be seen at Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

SYRIA

Electrical implements

THE SYRIAN Ministry of Economy stated in Communique No. 98 issued on August 19, 1964 that with effect from January 1, 1965 the system of tension will be changed and all parts of Syria will be unified on the system of electrical tension 230/400 volts.

The attention of importers is drawn to the fact that they should not import electrical implements and machines unless they function on the unified system of tension 230/400 volts or on the two systems 115/200 and 230/400 volts simultaneously.

It has also become necessary to amend the previous import contracts for the above-mentioned implements if they are different from the new tension system so that they will function and not be left in stores unsold.

Inquiries about this Notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2358).

KUWAIT

New agency law

THE *Board of Trade Journal* published on July 31 and August 7, 1964 the details concerning the new agency law in Kuwait. The issue of September 4 (page 539), published the British Embassy's translation of the law. Executive Instructions to this law have now been published by the Kuwait Government and the Embassy's translation of these Instructions is given below:

Executive Instructions for Law No. 36 of 1964.

'After perusal of Article 13 of the Law to regulate commercial agencies, we have decided to issue the following executive instructions:

Clause 1.
The Registry of Commercial Agencies shall maintain a register specifically for agencies and its pages will be numbered and stamped with the seal of the Registry of Agencies.

Clause 2.
Applications for registration shall be completed in duplicate on forms prepared for this purpose and shall be accompanied by all the necessary supporting official documents and receipts indicating that due fees have been paid.

Clause 3.
The statements of registration or endorsement must be clearly written without abbreviation, alteration, interpolation or erasure. The applicant must sign each addition or corregendum in the margin and count the number of additional or deleted words which the Commercial Agency Registry endorses to facilitate reference.

Clause 4.
Those who are required to submit their applications shall present them to the Commercial Agency Registry. The Registry must verify their identity before it accepts the application.
The applicant may nominate a deputy in accordance with an official authority of representation and a photograph of the deputy must be deposited in the Agency Registry.

Clause 5.
Applications shall be numbered by the number of the receipts of payment of the prescribed fees, and numbering shall commence on January 1 each year. Applications shall be listed in the Register according to the sequence of payments of the fees.

Clause 6.
Acceptance of applications to register, amend or cancel any Agency shall be conditional on confirmation by an official Kuwaiti or foreign source.

Clause 7.
Where there is an endorsement to any entry in the Register which has the effect of altering or amending it, the statement concerned shall be cancelled by a red line and the new statement recorded in the same place: and reference shall be made in the margin of the register to the date of the endorsement and to the document supporting the amendment and its date.

Clause 8.
After recording in the register prepared for that purpose the statements submitted in the application, we (*sic*) shall return to the applicant one of the two copies of the application form, signed by the Registrar of Commercial Agencies and stamped with the seal of the Agency Registry.

Clause 9.
Cancellation of the registration shall be effected by crossing out by two red lines the statements recorded in the register from which erasure is required. Reference shall be made in the margin of the register to the date of the cancellation and reason for it.

Clause 10.
The following list shall be published in the official *Gazette*:
(a) The name of the agent and the principal and nationality of both.
(b) Date and number of the registration of the agency.
(c) The goods and articles included in the agency.
(d) Area covered by the agent.
(e) Duration of agency, if limited.
(f) Location of commercial base of the principal and the agent.
(g) Trade name of the articles.

Clause 11.
All amendments, cancellations or deletions concerning the information stipulated in the previous clause shall be published in the official *Gazette*. Likewise all judgments or judicial orders connected with agencies shall be published.

Clause 12.
The Agency Registry shall maintain the following indexes:
(a) Name of agents.
(b) Name of principals.
(c) Type of goods.
(d) Trade names of goods.

Clause 13.
The application form for registration shall give all the necessary information.

Clause 14.
These instructions shall come into force from the date of their publication in the official *Gazette* (i.e., 9/8/'64).'

All inquiries regarding this notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2221), quoting reference CRE 292/64.

JORDAN

Customs tariff amendments

THE FOLLOWING amendments have been made to the Jordanian Customs Tariff:

Item	*Old duty per cent*	*New duty per cent*
Chocolate	68	80
Toilet soap	48	60
Drops, toffee and confectionery	53	70
Rugs and woollen blankets	28	35
Wooden and metal furniture	53	70
Scouring powder and material	14	20
Upholstery springs	33	40
Biscuits	48	60

All inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 460/462).

Khan Sahib Sorabjee Pallonjee Patel, MBE, with Mr. B. Chad and Mr. L. A. D. Barnes (left) of British Radio Corporation, when he visited the showroom at Thorn House recently. Khan Sahib Patel's business – the Pallonjee Dinshaw Company of Aden – has been agent for His Master's Voice products since 1906. The company was founded by his grandfather in 1864 and Khan Sahib Patel, who is 84 years old, is celebrating his company's centenary by making a round the world air trip. His company's other interests include building materials, distilled water, refrigeration and carbon dioxide gas, as well as radio and television receivers.

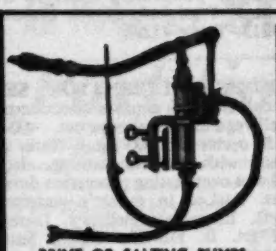
EXPORT INQUIRIES

Most of the detailed information which British traders may need to help them sell their goods overseas can be obtained by contacting the nearest Regional Office of the Board of Trade or the Export Services Branch (Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. Tel. City 5757).

It may save you time if your export inquiries are sent in the first place to the Board of Trade rather than to Trade Commissioners or Commercial Officers overseas. A list of addresses of Regional Offices of the Board of Trade is given in page vi of April 24 issue.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS

These announcements are restricted to firms and companies on the lists of Contractors to H.M. Government Departments.



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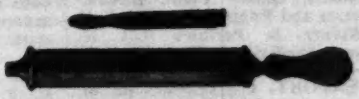

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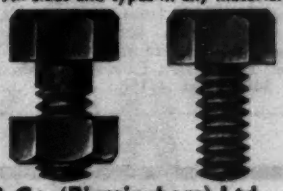

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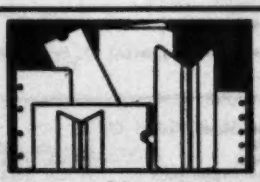

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TRANSLATIONS, TRANSLATIONS! *Technical* Translations particularly. TRANSLAGENCY (All Languages) LTD., Imperial Court, Basil St., Knightsbridge, London, S.W.3. KNIghtsbridge 8671. Telex 261376.

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TRANSLATION from all European languages into English. 10s. per 100 words. Prompt delivery. Patria Translations Ltd., West Bexington, Dorchester, Dorset. Telephone Abbotsbury 349. Telex 41156.

REPRESENTATIVE OF KUWAIT FIRM at present in London prepared to accept agencies, all kinds, for reputable British firms for Kuwait State. Reply Box No. M.10121, *Board of Trade Journal*, Room D.94, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1.

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WANTED STOCKS FOR CASH.—Discontinued Lines, Clearance Stocks, Surplus and Redundant Stocks. Please send us details of the materials you want to dispose of on a cash settlement basis. Dynamic Trading Company, 11a, Devonshire Road, Chiswick, London, W.4.

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Index to statistics published regularly in the Board of Trade Journal

A = annually; M = monthly; Q = quarterly; 6-M = every six months.

Title	*Last published*
Balance of payments (Q)	10 July 1964
Business names registered (A)	7 Feb. 1964
Capital expenditure:	
By industry – provisional (Q)	11 Sept. 1964
– final (Q)	10 July 1964
Distributive and service trades (A)	27 Dec. 1963
Expected capital expenditure (6-M)	17 Jan. 1964
Cars and commercial vehicles (M)	28 Aug. 1964
Catering trades turnover (M)	This week
Chemical industries production (6-M)	15 May 1964
Companies:	
Income and finance (Q)	17 July 1964
New companies registered (M)	28 Aug. 1964
Property companies (A)	20 Dec. 1963
Engineering and electrical goods:	
Deliveries of certain products (Q)	26 June 1964
Production, exports and orders (M)	28 Aug. 1964
Film industry:	
British film fund agency returns (M)	28 Aug. 1964
Cinema admissions and takings (M)	11 Sept. 1964
Registrations of films (A)	28 Feb. 1964
Foreign trade:	
Commonwealth trade (A)	26 June 1964
Sterling area trade summary (Q)	7 Aug. 1964
Trends in exports of manufactures (A)	27 Sept. 1963
World trade and production (Q)	7 Aug. 1964
Foreign trade of the U.K.:	
Trade by air (6-M)	3 July 1964
Unit value and volume index nos. (M)	11 Sept. 1964
Value of overseas trade (M)	28 Aug. 1964
Gold and dollar reserves (M)	11 Sept. 1964
Hire purchase:	
Assets and liabilities of HP companies (Q)	4 Sept. 1964
Business (M)	11 Sept. 1964
Industrial building:	
Provisional figures (Q)	14 Aug. 1964
Industrial production:	
Census, first results (A)	27 Dec. 1963
Index nos. (M)	28 Aug. 1964
N. Ireland index (M)	28 Aug. 1964
Insurance companies:	
Assets (A)	26 June 1964
Transactions (Q)	11 Sept. 1964
Investments and earnings overseas (6-M)	7 Aug. 1964
Passenger movement to and from UK (Q)	10 July 1964
Pension funds:	
Assets (A)	10 July 1964
Transactions (Q)	4 Sept. 1964
Retail prices index (M)	28 Aug. 1964
Retail trade:	
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N. Ireland index (M)	4 Sept. 1964
Shipping movement at UK ports (Q)	This week
Stocks:	
Manufacturers and distributors (Q)	11 Sept. 1964
Retail (M)	This week
Textiles:	
Clothing and textile orders and deliveries (M)	This week
Man-made fibres production (M)	11 Sept. 1964
Wholesale houses sales (M)	28 Aug. 1964
Wool and cotton output (M)	This week
Tourism:	
International tourism (A)	28 Aug. 1964
UK tourist traffic (M)	This week
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Average prices of selected commodities (A)	21 Feb. 1964
Index nos. (M)	This week

Board of Trade Departments, etc.

Subject	*Last published*
Board of Trade Addresses	28 Feb. 1964
Board of Trade Regional Organization	31 July 1964
British and Commonwealth Chambers of Commerce and other British Business Organizations Overseas	21 Aug. 1964
British Commercial Representatives Overseas	31 July 1964
Directory of Board of Trade Departments and their work	14 Aug. 1964
ECGD Local Offices	12 June 1964
Official Receivers' Offices	24 July 1964
United States Consular Offices in the UK	14 Aug. 1964

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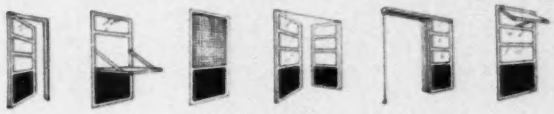

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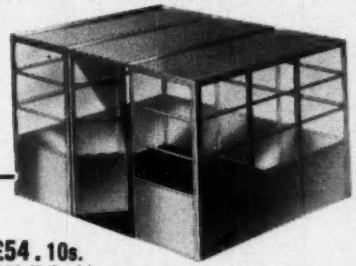

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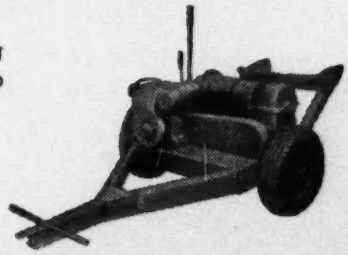

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